The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,192 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE VIA THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Weeks the mails will be transferred at Port Said to other Steamers leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers during that season can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
SIAM	3011	900	R. Weighell	6th Jan.
&N. ANNA	3372	700	A. B. Danell	13th "
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th "
L. MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	27th "
P. L. SATARA	2958	550	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
L. SUTLEJ	4191	800	W. D. Wolcester	10th "
SIAM	3040	800	H. Weighell	17th "
" PESHAWUR	3320	650	W. A. Whaler	24th "
L. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
" BALLARAT	4753	500	E. Ashdown	9th "
L. THAMES	4191	800	W. A. Seaton	16th "
N. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
L. PEKIN	3901	650	A. Symons	30th "
L. CLYDE	4424	800	E. D. Edmond	6th April.
L. ROSETTA	3325	700	G. W. Brady	13th "
L. GANGES	4196	800	S. Stewart	20th "
L. SUTLEJ	4191	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
L. PESHAWUR	3300	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May

The steamers marked L proceed to London via Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

These vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transhipping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.

Passengers by the Peninsular Vessels proceed to Marseilles transhipping at Malta.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Calais to London by the mail route, and names are entered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including Railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

The steam barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
	4150	400	W. R. Andrews	6th Jan.
	4124	300	E. M. Edmead	20th "
	4126	400	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, 27, 1887.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE ITALIANA

ARMATEURS FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA to ports given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, " to Marseilles " 320, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Passengers' Tickets.

Special Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
RUBATTINO	800		16th Jan.	1st March
BALZARINO	800		1st Feb.	29th March
NGAPORE			16th Feb.	10th April.

PASSENGERS WHO SHOULD LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
STURA	On the 7th Jan.
BORMIDA	" 28th "

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Steship, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Lascelles Houses, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE, BETWEEN BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PERSIA	J. Hutchinson	3317	480	14th Jan., '88

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

HISPANIA	J. V. Marr	3280	440	26th Jan. '88.
ARMENIA	E. Gibson	3305	480	12th Feb.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.

ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	1st Mar. '88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th "
ASIA	J. Craig	3350	480	31st "
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	3000	500	14th April
HISPANIA	J. Marr	3280	440	5th May
NUBIA	E. Knox	3551	480	19th "
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st "
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Passengers by s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Dec., 1887. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. KIRBY HALL on or about 10th Janv. 1888.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON overland per KIRBY HALL on or about 20th Janv. 1888.

KIRBY HALL on or about 10th Febv. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.
Agents.
Bombay, December 7 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3317 tons, Captain A. H. GRAY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Both Cabins, Baths, Pursers, and First-Class Passengers. No others Exclusively European.

For CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
December 1887.

CIGARETTE PAPER of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

JOB. To check the increasing sale of imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to obtain the article at wholesale prices, I have established a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. GORDON & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.
Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

MAHABLESHWAR PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

WILL be SOLD BY AUCTION before the next season of 1888, if not previously disposed of by Sale :—

"Bella Vista"—Finest situation on the Hill.

"Bella Vista Cottage"—Favorite and picturesque bungalow.

"Bella Vista Nest"—A snug retreat with extensive grounds.

"Bella Vista Cottage"—Commands a lovely view.

"Bella Vista Cottage"—In same compound as Rose Cottage.

"Bella Vista Small House"—In the Bazaar, a Strawberry Garden and Stable, and a House at Sattara.

For particulars apply to

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA, Poona.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY, GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

AGENTS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE PERSONS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept,
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
DRAFTS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
BILLS on London cashed or collected.
PURCHASES and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PENSIONS realised.
CARGOES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CARGOES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
BALANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life POLICIES of every description procured.

Rates and particulars upon application.

GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th January, 1888, at Porbunder, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, the foregoing or any other, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd January (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 26th January, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 3 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th Dec., 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enables us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	96
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	"
Graecher (Mosel)	15	"
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Ursula		13
5 St. Estephe	14	...
6 St. Emilion	15	...
7 St. Estephe (Old)	15	...
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22		
" " 8 doz. Pints " 31		

TERMS—NETT CASH.
Apply to

BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	Rs. 96 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Pro-		
gramm, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 94 8
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 88 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 28 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	" 28 0
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 28 0	" 31 0
Marcobrunner	" 35 0	" ...
Johannisberger		

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0 ...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	...
Very Superior "	" 26 0	...
Most superior Old Red Port	" 30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	" 36 2	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	...

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Francs	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
Les Canons	" 16 0	18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	...
Chateau Mauveith	" 27 0	...

From MUNZER & FILS.

St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	14
Haut Canon	" 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	...

From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barrgyre	" 16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIENA.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 16 0	...
Chateau Roemer	" 14 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDESBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandler & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 24 0
Cognac, Gold Labels, Blue capsules	" 29 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 38 0
Charles Boivoire very old Brandy	" 37 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volney	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	" 23 0

WHISKEY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8
" *	" 22 8
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 19 0

BEERS.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's "	" 5 0	" ...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Grignolino	14 0	..
" Barbera	14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do.	" 16 0	...
Italian "	" 15 0	...
Finest Louse, Yellow	" 20 0	...
Chart Cheese in tins from lbs. 22 to 32	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Swiss PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES. VEGETABLES, &c.		

Fresh Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Rs. a 1 4
Danish Butter, finest, extra quality	1 lb. tin at	0 9
Rails "	1 do.	1 0
	do.	1 12

FRESH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin.	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2	Rs. 1 8
Celery	" ...	" 0 10
French Beans	" ...	" 0 10
Peas & Soup	" ...	" 0 10
Young Carrots	" ...	" 0 10
Spring Water	" ...	" 0 10
Macedoine	" ...	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" ...	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 8
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 6

TERMS—

Cash, no discount.

Orders for less than one original package of Wines, Beers, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Mofussil orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row
Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

JUBILEE COOKERY BOOK.

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite INDIAN DISHES, the directions being worded plainly and simply so that the merest novice in the art of Cookery may prepare the Dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Christmas Sweets, such as Cajeuls, Coloured Almond Sweets, Christmas Sweets called Mossoow, delicious Christmas Cake called Boul de Portugal, Christmas Honey Comb Cake, Christmas Puddings and Plum Cakes, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Halwas, Tamarind Fish, Bychow, Mango Chutney, Curries. Price Re. 1.—Apply to

MRS. FREDERICK BREWIN,
Mazagon, Bombay.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable. GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	" 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	" 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY.	Opposite Napier Hotel POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & Co. beg to announce that their BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, January 2nd, 1888.

Medicines may be obtained as usual.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PLAYING CARDS. OF THE BEST QUALITY.

	Cash Price. Rs. a.
"SQUEEZERS," round corners, per pack	1 12
Do. do. per doz. packs.	18 0
Do. do. per pack	2 0
and gilt edges } per doz. packs.	21 0
Do. Pioneers, thinly finished, round corners and gilt edges } per pack	1 8
per doz. pks.	16 8
MOGULS, Assorted patterns, per pack Rs. 1-4 to 2	2

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JEWELLERY.

NEW STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY.

LADIES' FITCHU BROOCHES—In Plain Gold, or Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, Rubies, Corals, Sapphires, etc., the latest fashions and designs.

	Rs. a.
Pearl and Diamond Scimitar	108 0
Two Crossed Swords, surmounted by a Crown, and Jewelled with Pearls, Ruby, Sapphire, and Diamonds	170 0
Fancy Pearl, Daisy Centre	80 0
Pearl and Coral Shield	50 0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and Whip	32 0
Do. do.	28 0
Plain Gold Bar, Etruscan Pattern	24 0
Pearl Handled Hatchet	45 0
Pearl and Diamond Bar	108 0
Plain Gold Horseshoe on two Bars	30 0
Plain Gold "Oar"	20 0
Pearl and Coral Bar	90 0
Pearl and Diamond Sword and Shield	44 0
Plain Gold Horseshoe Whip	20 0
Pearl Frog on Bar	40 0
Plain Gold Dagger	Rs. 20 and 22 8
Pearl and Coral Bar Brooch	" Rs. 63 and 70 0
Plain Gold Anchor Brooch	20 0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and Forget-Me-Not Spray in Enamel	40 0
Three Pearl Horseshoes entwined	35 0
Three Plain Gold Horseshoes entwined	27 0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and Bit	36 0
Plain Gold and Platinum Horseshoe and Bit	45 0
Plain Gold "Good Luck" Bar Brooch	20 0
Plain Gold "Mizpah" Bar Brooch	29 0
Pearl Harp	58 0
Pearl Horseshoe	38 0
Two Pearl Hearts entwined	63 0
Pearl and Diamond Star (Brooch and Hair Pin)	168 0
Plain Gold Bar, half ends	27 0
Plain Gold, two Arrows and Horseshoe	34 0
Gold Horseshoe	36 0
Diamond Crescent (Brooch and Hair Pin)	500 0
Double Row Pearl Horseshoe	80 0
Buttercup and Daisy with Pearls	64 0
Do. do. Pearls and Corals	44 0
Do. do. Plain and Gold	40 0
Sprays Hills Jewelled with Pearls	34 0
Plain Gold Horseshoe	16 0
Do. do.	17 0
Do. do.	36 0
Do. do.	40 0
Plain Gold Butter Cup, Daisy and Corn Brooch	100 0
Gold Sickle and Corn Brooch, Jewelled with Pearls	63 0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and "Good Luck" Brooches	27 0
Plain Gold "Horseshoe" Brooche or Flowerholders, complete with a Buttonhole of Flowers	25
Plain Gold "Sickle" Brooche or Flowerholders, complete with Buttonhole of Flowers	25 0
Pearl Daisy (Brooch or Hair Pin	160 0
Diamond Horseshoe Brooch or Flowerholder, complete with Buttonhole of Flowers	250 0

ROUND PATTERN BROOCHES.

Pearl Cluster, Star Centre	35 0
Single Pearl Centre	60 0
Do. do.	50 0
Pearl and Diamond, Star Centre	85 0
Do. do.	40 0
Do. do.	50 0
Do. do.	55 0
Pearl Cluster, Star Centre	40 0
Do. do.	45 0
Do. do.	50 0
Do. do.	54 0
Single Pearl centre	27 0
Gold and Diamond Spider in Oyster Shell	45 0

OVAL SHAPED BROCHES.

Single Stone, Diamond Centre	100 0
Do. do.	120 0
Plain Gold, Raised Ornamentation	54 0
Pearl Cluster, Star Centre	58 0
Pearl and Diamond Lappet	135 0
Single Stone, Diamond Centre	55 0
Do. do.	65 0

PEARL LACE AND RIBON BROOCHES.

Pearl Star	12 0
Do. Trefoil	7 8
Do. Star and Crescent	13 8
Do. Horseshoe	12 0
Do. Entwined Hearts	14 8

GOLD BANGLES,
GOLD BRACELETS,
GOLD NECKLETS,
GOLD ALBERTS,
GOLD LOCKETS,
GEM RINGS,
GOLD KEEPERS,
GOLD WEDDINGS,
&c., &c., &

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st day of January, 1888, the firm of INZOLI BROTHERS has been DISSOLVED.

The undersigned intend to carry on business in his own name in future.

L. G. INZOLI.

Bombay, 29th December, 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM Co.—BOMBAY, GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, MESSES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 7 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 15. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 25. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of veterinary duty.

HURJIMULL AND CO., INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand a select and splendid collection of Jewellery in Gold, Gem, Diamond, and Silver. Fine Rampore Chudders, Muslins, Purdahs, Palangposh, Moradabad, and Mooltan Pottery; Poona and Surat Toys, Ivory Toys, Work Boxes, Silver Cutch Work, Foolkaries, Trays, and Indian Curios, and many other things too numerous to mention. Inspection invited. Price lists free by post. Address—HURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which that so "right" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. SHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries
5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WINES AND SPIRITS FOR BALLS, DANCES, AND DINNERS.

THE favourable position enjoyed by TREACHER & CO., in consequence of their extensive dealings, empowers them to offer high class Wines and Spirits of unexceptional quality at comparatively low rates; as evidence of how much this has been appreciated by their Constituents, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to make the gratifying statement that the Bombay Custom House returns show that the Company's importations are far in excess of those of any other European House.

Upwards of 250 Messes are supplied by the Company, as well as a large number of Clubs, Coffee Shops, &c.

CHAMPAGNES—Of the choicest brands.
CLARETS—Absolutely pure and perfectly sound.
BURGUNDIES—Of superior body and flavour.
SAUTERNES—Soft and delicate.
SHERRIES—Quality of the highest standard.
PORTS (Sandeman's)—Unsurpassed.
BRANDIES—T. & Co.'s brands equal the best importations.
WHISKIES, Scotch and Irish—Fully matured.
GIN AND HOLLAND—Guaranteed sound and wholesome.
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS—Genuine brands only.
BEERS AND STOUT—Bass's, Guinness, &c.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
IN GREAT
AND
CHOICE
VARIETY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!
VERY USEFUL CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

R. DITMAR, LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
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POSTAL NOTICE.

MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1888, will be observed as a NEW YEAR'S DAY HOLIDAY. The General Post Office and the Town Sub-Offices will therefore be CLOSED for business on that day as on Sunday.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, G. P. O., 30th Dec., 1887.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding-up of the above Company subject to the supervision of High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 8th day of December, 1887, presented to the said Court by the undermentioned Messrs. Dhanjibhoy Hormasjee Wadia and Shivram Vithal Bandarkar, Liquidators of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the said Court on the 16th day of January, 1888, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge of the same.

DHUNJEEBHOY H. WADIA,
SHIVRAM V. BHANDARKAR,
Liquidators.

Office of the Narayen Cotton Mills, Ld. (in Liquidation), Bombay, 23rd Dec., 1887.

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FOR JANUARY 1888

CONTAINING ALL THE

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OF ALL THE

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WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

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☞ The GUIDE for January has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hills sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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DHOLAIR	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.		

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GREEN „ (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale		„ 34 0
BLUE „ (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale		„ 30 0
YELLOW „ (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale		„ 26 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s "ANCHOR" BRAND		Rs. 22 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s „		„ 20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s „		„ 18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality			Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 „ Express, 5 Do.			Rs. 130, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 „ Single Shot, Winchesters			Rs. 65.
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles	Rs. 11	Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles	Rs. 17
„ „ 100 „ 500 „	„ 13	„ „ „ 500 „	„ 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, AND TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

FEDERICO PELITI,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

HAS the pleasure to announce that his establishment is now open, and that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the Confectionery line. Inspection is solicited to the large assortment of Fondants, plain and fancy, Chocolates, Pastry, etc., now on view. These will be found equal to any procurable in the best houses in Paris. His stock of Crystallized Fruits, Dragees, and French Provisions are all *Premier Choix*. Stores not approved of can be returned.

F. P. would also draw attention to the magnificent assortment of silk and plush hand-painte Bonbonières, Baskets, Fancy Boxes, etc., all suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents Also the latest novelties in French, German, and English crackers.

Christmas orders for Cakes, Plum Puddings, Mince Pies, and other delicacies can now be booked.

Mofussil orders carefully and punctually attended to.

F. PELITI,
78, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

1 A. Church Gate Street, Dec. 12th, 1887.

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DRESSES.	DRESSES.
SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES. Rs. 25, 30, 35 and upwards.	CASHMIRE AND NUN'S VEILING. Rs. 40, 45, 50 and upwards.
INDIAN AND LACE MUSLINS. Rs. 40, 50, 60 and upwards.	SILKS AND SATIN DRESSES. Rs. 70, 80, 100 and upwards.
FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS. Rs. 25, 28, 30 and upwards.	TULLE BALL DRESSES. Rs. 55, 65, 80 and upwards.

LADIES' PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, Rs. 15, 18, 20 AND UPWARDS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, Rs. 10, 12, 15 AND UPWARDS.
SAILOR HATS, Rs. 4, Rs. 6.
INFANTS' HOODS, Rs. 8, 10.
BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND LACE FLOUNCING,
JET AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TABLIERS AND LACE,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS AND AIGRETTES,
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DRESS PUMPS.
DRESS OXFORD SHOES
TENNIS SHOES.

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of his Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes	... Rs.	12 8
Dress Oxford Shoes. Superior finish	... „	14 0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light	Ladies'... „	9 8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s	from... „	11 8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s	from... „	7 0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles	... „	14 8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCUS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c. &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY PURE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorus, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative power, Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Province and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring Health and Manhood under every conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fortifying, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organisation, thus ensuring sound and permanent restoration of the Vital Forces wherever a deficiency of natural vigour for years existed, so that all the duties of life can be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universally that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences of the use of Spurious imitations.

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE P[illegible]
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... [illegible]
RESERVE FUND ... [illegible]

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, particulars to be obtained on application. Deposits received for short periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
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For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STEVEN,
Acting Agent.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

MALABAR HILL.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable BUNGALOW, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill. Rent very moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, from 1st March next, the desirable BUNGALOW, at the Foot of Hanging Garden, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Miss Gladdening. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, HARKNESS HOUSE, on Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. R. L. Sanda. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on or about the 15th January next, the very desirable BUNGALOW on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Col. Lockhart and Co. Boyd. Rent very moderate For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

NOTICES

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDINGS [illegible]

No. 9, HUMPHREY STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for Wood Middle Ground Battery.
2. Full particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Mazagon.
3. Sealed tenders will be received up to [illegible] January, at 2 p.m.
4. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY,
Captain,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Executive Engineer's Office, Mazagon, 29th December, 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M$3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M$750,000.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favourable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET. Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co., STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Indian and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish and other Governments. The Royal Mint, Hawthorns, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Office, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston, No fuel but kerosine oil. No Governor. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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HUMMUM STREET.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, Perfect Condition.

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS

...OMBAY.

...TODAY.

...I. R. Volr, Victoria Gardens, 5 p.m.
...y Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
...Norville's Company, 9 p.m.
...9 p.m.

...—The Pachumba (s), arrived yester-
...chi.

...The following vessels sailed yester-
...Farans, for Goa, Colombo, &c.;
...don; Oriental (s), Zanzibar; and
...st and Karachi.

...Year's Greetings.—At the Sea-
...Monday, there will be vocal and
...and tea at 8 o'clock.

...KWARD MAIL.—Mr. H. P. Griffiths was an
...passenger for London by the Homeward
...h sailed yesterday.

...GAUM CHURCH.—A New Year's Eve service
...held in the Girgaum Church this evening, at
...8 o'clock, when the address will be given by
...G. G. Grubb, M.A., who will also preach in
...arch at the 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. services, to-
...w, New Year's Day.

...TAL FALL.—An inquest was held by the coroner
...erday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death
...Rindoo girl, aged fifteen months, named Byâ.
...child, while playing about on the 27th inst.
...the verandah of her parents' house at Moogbhat,
...dentally fell off on to the public road, and sus-
...ed a fracture of her skull. She was picked up in
...unconscious state and removed to the hospital,
...ere she died on Thursday evening. A verdict of
...idental death was recorded.

...TAL ACCIDENT BY FIREWORKS.—On Thursday
...ning, while fireworks were being let off in the
...mpound of the Parbadevie Temple, at Mahim,
...e of them burst, injuring a woman and three
...ildren, one of the latter, a girl named Mookttoe,
...ed 18 months, the child of the injured woman, was
...erely burnt about the body and legs, and she died
...esterday morning. An inquest was held by the
...oroner yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death
...as recorded.

...MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following
...programme of music will be played by the band of the
...R. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers at the Victoria
...Gardens, this evening, at 5 o'clock:—

March	Always Ready ... Ed. Newton.
Quadrille	Rosalinda ... R. Smith.
Overture	Symphonia ... Victor Bast.
Waltz	See-Saw ... A. G. Crowe.
Selection	Madame L'Archiduch ... Offenbach.
Galop	Akrobaten ... Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

...MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following pro-
...gramme of music will be played by the band of the
...4th Bombay Rifles at the Yacht Club, this evening,
...at 5-30:—

March	Rangoon ... Luck.
Overture	L'Italiana In Algeri ... Rossini.
Valse	Novellen ... Gung'l.
Trio & Quartett	Attila ... Verdi.
Valse	The River of Years ... Liddel.
Selection	(No. 2) Nabucco ... Verdi.
Mazurka	... Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

...THEFT OF A WATCH.—At the Fort Police Court yes-
...terday, Inspector Stanford charged Tawna Mahadev,
...before Mr. Ryan, with the theft of a silver watch and
...chain, the property of a cook, named Loby. The
...accused had been invited by the cook to spend
...Christmas Day with him, and on complainant getting
...drunk accused broke open a box and abstracted the
...watch and chain, which he gave to his friend, who pawn-
...ed it. The next day complainant missing the watch,
...reported the matter to the police who arrested the
...accused and recovered the time-piece. Pleading
...guilty to the charge and admitting a previous con-
...viction the prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard
...labour.

...DARING JUVENILE THIEVES.—Inspector Saunders
...yesterday charged two Banis lads, named Rama Nursan-
...dás and Gunsharam Mumordás, before Mr. Ryan, with
...theft of Rs. 30, the property of a Marwaree, named
...Saidoo Nowrangrai. The Marwaree had the money
...tied up in a cloth, which he placed under his arm while
...he was watching him, hearing the jingle of
...the money, snatched the cloth away from under
...his arms and ran away with it. Before they
...were arrested they had spent the greater part of the
...money. Pleading guilty to the charge, the first lad
...was sent to the Reformatory and his companion was
...sentenced to three months' hard labour.

...THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—TheMahomedan named
...Beopur, and his wife Majuma, who were assaulted
...and robbed on Tuesday evening last, in Cammatepoora, by
...a man, named Ismail, with an iron [illegible] remained
...confined to the J. J. Hospital under the charge of
...Assistant Surgeon Oomedi, who
...accused immediately after committing the assault,
...in addition to the [illegible] The coroner opened the inquest
...yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of
...Sergeant, Major Sulaibux Ismail, when Goolam Mahomed
...Rajoo Kyrathi, a relative, identified the body of the
...deceased. Deceased, he said, at first kept a cook's
...shop at Grant Road, failing in which he again took
...to weaving. On Sunday morning last hearing that
...deceased and his wife were assaulted, and removed to
...hospital, he went there and found deceased
...lying in an unconscious state. The inquest was
...adjourned to the 14th proximo.

...CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.—During the past week again, as
...in the preceding weeks, Signor Chiarini's Circus
...Company has achieved a round of undoubted successes
...and drawn crowded houses. The Roman *entres* by
...nine ladies and four gentlemen on horseback, led by
...Miss Victoria Blanche riding a splendid animal,
...furnishes a magnificent spectacle which cannot fail to
...engross the attention of the entire audience. The
...graceful evolutions of the animals, at the word of
...command from the fair chief, and the artistic com-
...binations which rapidly succeed each other, enchain
...the attention until the final grand combination elicits
...bursts of applause. The graceful equestrianism of
...Miss Jennie is only surpassed by the nonchalant
...riding of Miss Victoria Blanche, who appears to remain
...mute at her post, while her favorite horse, Monte-
...Christo, is leaping over hurdles and clearing dangerous
...palisades. Mdlle. Le Blonde bids fair to rival the other
...four riders; and shows much skill, grace, and pluck
...in executing the "novel trick equestrian act" upon
...two horses. The Australian Blondin goes through
...surprising feats on the "aerial wire" with his eyes
...blind-folded and his body covered with a sack. Mr.
...James Frame is quite as much at home with the
...Bengal tigers as with the African lions.

...A CHEAT AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Superintendent
...Crummy yesterday charged a Purdasi, named Sadasing
...Padamsing, before Mr. Ryan, with being disorderly in a
...public place. The prisoner accompanied by
...another Purdasi, a boy named Dankali, visited the
...shop of a Marwaree. They had with them a bag
...filled with rice and pieces of paper piled so as
...to be crisp and deceive the Marwaree into the belief
...that they were Bank notes. The prisoner asked the
...Marwaree for some jewels, and stating that they must
...be shown to his wife before he purchased them
...caused the shopkeeper to allow him to take them away.
...In order to show his *bona fides* he shook the pieces
...of cried paper in the bag and said there were notes.
...He then left the shop with the ornaments which he
...promptly pledged with another Marwaree. The boy
...next day, being afraid that he would be taken up by the
...police for his share in the work, meeting the accused in
...the street, caught hold of him with the intention of
...giving him over to the police. The prisoner assaulted
...him and also a policeman who came to the boy's rescue.
...He was eventually secured and taken to the police station,
...where it was found that there was a warrant out against
...him. Mr. Ryan inflicted a fine of Rs. 5 on the charge
...of disorderly behaviour and ordered the accused to be
...detained on the warrant.

...CONVICTION OF A NOTED IMPOSTER.—Shaik Mahomep
...Shaik Raja was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy
...Framjee upon three separate charges of assault
...preferred against him by Zacaria Cassum, a merchant,
...Jaffer Noor Mahomed, and a European lad, named
...Nelson Hawkins. The accused on the night of the 3rd
...instant, while at the Mahim Fair, assaulted the first
...two complainants, who declined to comply with his
...demand for money. On both occasions the accused managed to escape, when a cry for
...the police was raised. On the evening of the 5th
...instant, he met the lad Hawkins, a student of the
...Scottish School at Byculla, and also a cadet in the
...Bombay V. R. Corps, returning home from the
...Volunteer Head-Quarters at Piequet Road, and per-
...suaded the lad to accompany him to his house, where,
...he said, he had a collection of curiosities for sale, as he thought the lad would be able to procure
...purchasers from his school friends. He then took the
...boy to the back of the European General
...Hospital. Finding it getting dark, and being
...a rough and lonely place, the boy declined,
...to proceed any further. The accused took
...out one eight anna piece from his pocket
...and said that, if his statement about the birds
...he false, he would forfeit that amount. The boy
...flatly refused to accompany him, whereupon the
...accused caught him by the collar, smothered him
...with a wearing apparel, and knocked him down on the
...ground, threatening to use a knife if he called out.
...The boy after a struggle succeeded in releasing him-
...self from his hold, leaving the hat, slate, and
...books, ran towards a tram-car that was passing by,
...jumped in and went home, when he related the
...matter to his father. On the following morning the
...father wrote to the Commissioner of Police regarding
...the affair. The police, accompanied by the lad, went
...in search of the accused, who was found near the
...Arthur Crawford Markets. The accused was also
...identified by the first two complainants as being the
...man who assaulted them at the Mahim Fair. On
...admitting four previous convictions, accused was
...sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

...A TREAT TO SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.—A Christmas treat
...was given at Poona on Wednesday evening, the 28th
...instant, to the regimental children of the Durham
...Light Infantry, by Colonel and Mrs. Lee, in conjunc-
...tion with the children's party, however, there was a
...another for the choir of the Ghoreporie church. The
...arrangements were excellent, abundance of amuse-
...ments being also provided for the juveniles. The
...bigger children were not forgotten. After the battle
...at the tea table was over the conquerors had "en-
...gagements" with the children in various amuse-
...ments.—*Observer.*

...FRAUDS BY A KARKOON.—A Karkoon of the Kolhapur
...Municipality has been suspended on account of alleged
...frauds.—*Ibid.*

...THE METHODIST EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH AT POONA.—
...The gathering in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on
...Wednesday evening, proved to be a very pleasant
...affair. There was a good congregation, though not a
...full house. Coffee with cakes were provided in abun-
...dance. Among the other exercises of the evening was
...an effort to raise Rs. 1,700. This is to pay a debt
...of Rs. 860 and make some very much needed im-
...provements. The subscriptions were given on the
...month time for those who wished to pay by instal-
...ments, and although the congregation was not large,
...they gave Rs. 1,217. This is generous giving.
...There is a balance of about Rs. 490 still to raise,
...which, it is hoped, friends will help them to complete.
—*Deccan Herald.*

...SACRIFICE TO THE CHOLERA GOD.—Some time ago,
...cholera prevailed to a large extent in the Chiswads
...District of the Central Provinces, when a man of the
...village of Jojur, seeing that the villagers were
...frightened on account of the presence of the disease
...in their village, pretended that he possessed some
...supernatural powers by which he was able to eradicate
...the seeds of the disease. In order to convince the
...people of his extraordinary powers, he recited some
...*mantras*, but failed to convince the hearers of his gifts.
...The villagers got exasperated at the conduct of the
...man, and taking him for a wizard, they murdered him
...outright as a sacrifice to appease the wrath of the
...cholera god.—*Ibid.*

...DEFALCATIONS.—Certain defalcations having been
...found in the Hoosnr Treasury accounts of the Colaba
...Collectorate, the head accountant of the Collector's
...office at Bijapur has been called to examine the
...accounts.—*Ibid.*

...CHOLERA IDOL PROCESSON AT POONA.—Another
...procession of the cholera idol was formed by the
...inhabitants of Vetal Peth with the usual ceremonies.
...The disease has been considerably decreased.—*Ibid.*

...OUTRAGE BY KOLI DACOITS.—We learn that some
...Revenue peons and a Post-peon, while going about the
...villages of the Khed Taluka on duty, were waylaid
...by some Koli dacoits, and that they are lying ill from
...its effects at the Taluka Dispensary. The four dacoits
...who have been arrested will shortly arrive in
...Poona.—*Ibid.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS—CIRCUMCISION OF OUR LORD.—1ST JANUARY, 1888.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral, A gutter in G—Hymns 70, 323 and 175.
10-30 a.m.—Litany with plain Celebration and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lawrence—Hymns 185 and 231.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Garrett in F.
Anthem.—I will sing of Thy power—Sullivan.
Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Usual Celebration.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service, Choral Matins and Sermon.—Processional Hymn 60.—Hymns 73, 62 and 72.—Processional Hymn 175.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Processional Hymn 60.—Special Psalms 113 and 144
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Hopkins.
Anthem.—Arise, Shine."—Elvey.
Hymns 70 and 74.—Recessional Hymn 379.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION (ESPLANADE). FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon.—Hymns 70, 179 and 72.
[illegible] Hymn 73, 74 and 165.
The offertory will be for the expenses of the Church.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 84, 90, and 83.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 82, 85 and 320.
Wednesday, January 4.
6 p.m.—[illegible]

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH. Colaba, Causeway.

11 a.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.
11 a.m.—Mr. Francis Patell.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. Gibsons.
Parel, Elphinstone Road.
9 a.m.—Mr. Francis Patell.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. Gibson.
Cordial invitation to all.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES. Fort.

Sunday School to-morrow morning at half-past 9 o'clock, the Rev. J. E. Robinson, P.E., will have charge of the exercises, and will deliver a "New Year's Sabbath Board Sermon." All interested in the welfare of children are cordially invited.
Grant Road.
Saturday, December 31.
Watch night Service beginning at 10 p.m. and lasting until midnight.
Sunday, 1st January, 1888.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. J. S. Stone.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral and Sermon).
8-15 p.m.—Children's Service (Choral and Sermon).
6 p.m.—Evensong and Children's Service.
Alms for general expenses.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Anthem.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's, Fort.
Ps. 102, V. 19, Chant 2.
Hymns 273, 226, 2nd tune, and 309.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 70, 73 and 288.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 73, 74 and 317.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening prayer and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop.—Hymns 70, 179 and 288.
Friday, 6th January.
Epiphany of Our Lord.
8 p.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, BYCULLA.

"THE POPE'S JUBILEE."
6 p.m.—Sermon, by his Grace the Archbishop—"The Papacy." Te Deum Benediction.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

11 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Clan Graham in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

In the current number of the *Friend*, Mr. S. J. Capper, writing from Germany, gives an interesting account of a visit he has paid to the estate of Baron Vorwarts, near Stavenhagen, in Mecklenburg. This property, which consists of about five thousand acres, chiefly devoted to wheat and beetroot, is worked by its owner on a form of co-operation; and, although the times are bad, he is still able to make good profit on the capital value of his estate. He is his own farmer. He pays very small wages in money, but the labourer is provided with a house, a supply of corn, a piece of grazing land, the means of education, and other advantages which enable him to live in comfort. The Baron is content with four per cent. interest as his own share; and once in ten years he divides the remainder of the profits in equitable proportions among the peasantry. At the last division, which took place in 1884, as much as 40*l.* or 50*l.* fell to the share of a single family. Mr. Capper says that this excellent landlord lives among his people, and has so completely identified himself with their well-being that the peasants do not speak of "the Baron's wheat or horses," but of "our wheat" and "our horses." The Baron believes that, so far as agriculture is concerned, he has discovered the means of harmonising the interests of capital with those of labour. It is satisfactory to learn that there are other German landlords like him.

THE MADRAS NATIONAL CONGRESS: THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

THE following is the full text of the address delivered by Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, the President at the inaugural meeting of the National Congress at Madras:—

I thank you most sincerely for the great honor you have done me by electing me President of this great National Assembly. (Cheers.) It is impossible not to feel proud of the great distinction thus conferred on me. It is the greatest distinction which it is possible for any one to confer on me. (Cheers.) I have had the honor to witness the proceedings of many great public meetings, both in Bombay and elsewhere, but it is quite a novel sensation for me to appear before a meeting of this description—a meeting composed, not only of representatives of one city, or even of one province, but of the whole vast Continent of India. (Loud cheers.)

THE CONGRESS A REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTION.

It is representative, not of one class of interest, but of all classes and interests,—of all the different communities that constitute the people of India. (Cheers.) I had not the good fortune to be present at the proceedings of the first Congress which was held in Bombay in 1885, nor had I the good fortune to take part in the deliberations of the second Congress which was held last year in Calcutta; but I have very carefully read the proceedings of both of those Congresses, and I have no hesitation in declaring that they displayed an amount of talent, ability, and eloquence, with which we have every reason to be satisfied. (Cheers.) From the proceedings of the past two Congresses, we are fairly entitled to hope of this present one, that it will not only be marked by those virtues, but also by that moderation and wise judgment, which are the offspring of political wisdom and political experience. (Loud cheers.) All the friends and well-wishers of India, and all those who take an interest in watching the prosperity of our people, have every reason to rejoice at the success of each of these meetings. (Cheers.) At the first Congress held in Bombay in 1885 we had 75 representatives from different parts of India. In the second Congress, held in Calcutta last year, we had as many as 440 representatives; while at this present Congress we have, I believe, from 650 to 700 representatives of different parts and different communities of this great Empire. (Loud cheers.) I think, then, that we are fairly entitled to say that this is a truly representative national gathering. (Loud cheers.) Indeed, if a representative institution, such as that which we have so often asked for from the Government, were granted to us, I have not the smallest doubt that many of the gentlemen I now have the honor of addressing would be elected as representatives for their respective constituencies, to represent their interests. (Cheers.)

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE CONGRESS.

It has been urged in derogation of our representative national gathering that one great and important community—I mean the Mahomedan community—has kept aloof from the proceedings of the two last Congresses. Now, in the first place, this is only partially true, and is applicable only to one particular part of India. Then, this is further due to some special, local, temporary causes. (Loud cheers.) And in the second place no such reproach can, with any show of justice, be urged against the present Congress; and I must honestly confess to you that one great motive which induced me, in the, present state of my health, to undertake the grave responsibility of presiding over the deliberations has been the earnest desire, on my part, to prove, as far as in my power lies, that I, at least, not in my individual capacity, but as representing the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay—(loud cheers)—do not consider that there is anything in the position or relations of the different communities of India, which, be they Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, or Christians—should induce the leaders of any one community to stand aloof from the others in their common efforts to obtain great general reforms, —(cheers)—or rights which are for the benefit of all classes, and which, I feel assured, have only to be unanimously, and with moderation pressed on the Government to be granted to us. Gentlemen, it is undoubtedly true that each one of the great Indian communities has its own peculiar social, moral, educational, and even political difficulties to surmount, but so far as general political questions affecting the whole of India, such as those which will be discussed by this Congress, are concerned, I cannot understand why the Mussulmans should not work shoulder to shoulder with the other communities for the common benefit of all. This is the principle on which we, in the Bombay Presidency, have acted, and from the number, character, position, and attainments of the Mussulman delegates from the Bombay Presidency, and from the Madras Presidency, as well as from the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, I have no doubt that this is the view held, with but few, though perhaps important exceptions by the leaders of the Mussulman community throughout the whole of India. (Cheers.)

A CONGRESS OF "EDUCATED NATIVES."

But, gentlemen, it has been urged, as a sort of slur on our loyalty, that this Congress is composed of what are called "the educated natives of India." If by this is intended to be conveyed that we are a mere crowd of people, with no education, I cannot commend us; if by this is meant that the aristocracy and gentry have kept aloof from us, I will only meet that assertion by the [illegible] direct and [illegible] assertion I feel inclined to say [illegible] look around, and tell me where you could find a better representation of interests than you see gathered within its walls?" But if no such insinuation is intended I should say that I am happy to think that this Congress does consist of the "educated natives of India." I, for one, should feel proud to be called, not only "educated," but "a native of this country." (Loud cheers.) And I should like to know where, among all the millions of subjects of her Majesty, are to be found more truly loyal and devoted friends of the British Empire than among these educated natives. (Cheers.) To be a true and sincere friend of the British Government it is necessary that one should be in a position to appreciate the great blessings which that Government has conferred on us. (Cheers)—and I would like to know who is in better position to appreciate those blessings—the ignorant peasants or the educated natives? Who will best appreciate the advantage of good roads, the telegraph, railways, schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, good laws, and impartial courts of justice?

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

If there ever were to arise—God forbid that it should—any great struggle with Russia for supremacy in this country, who are more likely to judge correctly of the relative merits of the two empires? In these matters the educated natives are the best qualified to judge, for it is we who are best able to appreciate the blessings of the right of public meeting and of liberty of speech which we enjoy under the great British nation,—(cheers)—that under Russia we know we shall have an autocratic and despotic Government whose chief glory consists in great military preparations, aggression on the territory of her neighbours, and great military achievements. (Laughter.) Let our enemies say what they please, we by the mere force of our education are quite the superiors of a civilised and enlightened Government, and in our own interests the staunchest supporters of the wise British rule. (Cheers.)

THE LOYALTY OF THE NATIVES.

Have those who charge us with disloyalty ever stopped to consider the full import and significance of the assertion which they make? Do they understand that, in charging us with disloyalty they are in reality condemning the Government which it is their intention to support? It means that in the opinion of the educated natives the English Government is so bad that it has forfeited the confidence of the thinking part of the population. Could one pronounce a more unjust condemnation of the British Government than is contained in this charge against us? If the charge was brought by some great enemies of Great Britain I could understand it; but when it comes from the supposed friends of Great Britain—not from Russia but from Englishmen who presumably want to support, not to destroy the British Government, it passes my comprehension. (Cheers.) Consider the effect of these reckless allegations on the millions of subject in India and on the enlightened nations of Europe! The conduct of those who bring such wicked charges resembles the conduct of the foolish woodman who loped off the very branch on which he was standing unconscious of the fact that the destruction of the branch meant destruction to himself. (Laughter and cheers.) The allegation is as absurd as it is unfounded. It is as unjust to us as it is to the Government which it impeaches. (Cheers.)

LICENSE AND LIBERTY.

Though I maintain that the educated natives as a class are loyal to the backbone, I must admit that some of our countrymen are not always guarded, or cautious in the language they employ. I admit that some of them sometimes afford openings for hostile criticism; and I myself have observed in some native newspapers and in speeches, sentiments, and expressions which are calculated to lead one to conclusions which are not intended. They have not wholly realised the distinction between "license" and "liberty," and have not wholly grasped the fact that "freedom" has its responsibilities no less than its "privileges." I trust that not only in the debates of this Congress but on all occasions, my countrymen will bear in mind, and impress on all, that in order to enjoy the rights of public discussion, liberty of speech, and liberty of the Press, we must so conduct ourselves as to demonstrate by our conduct, moderation, and justness of criticism, that we fully deserve the great blessings which an enlightened Government can confer on its subjects. (Cheers.)

EUROPEANS AND THE NATIVES.

Now, it has been sometimes urged that Europeans do not fully sympathise with the just aspirations of the natives of India. In the first place this is not universally true, for I have the good fortune to know many Europeans, than whom no truer and firmer friends of India breathe on the face of the earth. (Cheers.) And in the second place, we must be prepared to make considerable allowances for them, for their position here is surrounded by difficult questions, not only of a political, but of a social character, which tend to keep the two communities as under, in spite of the best efforts of the leaders of the Europeans, no less than the leaders of the natives. So long as our European friends come here merely as temporary residents, for purposes of trade, commerce, or as a profession; so long as they do not look on India as a country in which they are permanently interested; so long it seems to me that it is impossible to expect that the masses of Europeans would fraternise with us on great public occasions. And, therefore, it has always seemed to me that one of the greatest and most complicated, and at the same time most important, problems to how to make our European friends [illegible] as India in some sense as their country even by adoption; or how we can induce our retired merchants, lawyers, barristers, judges, and civilians to make India permanently their home. If we could do that, what an amount of talent and ripe judgment we would retain in India for the benefit of us all! (Cheers.) All those great questions arising from the jealousy of races, and rivalry for public employment, would then disappear. When we are speaking of the poverty of India caused by the drain of vast sums of money from India to England, it seems to me strange that so little is thought of the poverty of India caused by the drain of so many men of political eminence from our shores year after year. (Hear, hear.)

THE SCOPE OF THE CONGRESS.

One word in regard to the scope of the Congress. It has been urged against our proceedings that this Congress does not discuss questions of social reform. This matter has been fully discussed by my friend, Mr. Nowrojee, who presided at the Congress last year, and I must confess that the objection seems to me strange, seeing that this Congress is composed not of one class or party, but of all classes, and all parties of all the different communities, whereas questions of social reform, must affect some particular part or community of India. (Hear, hear.) Though we, Mussulmans, have our own social problems to solve, yet these can best be dealt with by the leaders of the particular community which they affect. I think that the only wise and safe course we can pursue is to confine our discussions to questions which affect the whole of India, and abstain from whatever affects only a particular part. (Hear, hear.) I have no doubt these questions will be discussed in a proper spirit and with much ability. But moderate in your demands, just in your criticism, sound in your facts, and logical in your conclusions, and I feel assured that any proposals we may make will be received with that benign consideration which is characteristic of a strong and enlightened Government. I once more thank you from the bottom of my heart for the very great honour you have done me, and I pray God that I may deserve your approbation and justify the choice you have made and the confidence you have reposed in me. I wish this Congress and all succeeding Congresses every success and prosperity. (Cheers.) I am very glad to see the representatives of so many communities gathered together. This is, in itself, no small advantage to us, that we, the representatives of various classes, should have the opportunity of meeting and discussing problems which affect us all. I shall not detain you further, for I feel I have already trespassed too much on your time. (Cries of No, no). I, no less than our first chairman, welcome you here. At the same time I say we all regret on this occasion that we have been deprived of the presence of some gentlemen who graced the proceedings of the previous Congress.

THOSE WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY.

Death has deprived us of their assistance. Among the friends we have lost are Dr. Athalye, of Bombay, who took such an energetic part in the first Congress in 1885. We have also lost Mr. D. Bosan Mockerjee, one of the most active members of the Congress held last year. We have also lost the founder of the national party of Sind, and some distinguished gentlemen in this Presidency, whose names I am sorry I cannot pronounce. To all these gentlemen, of whose assistance and guidance we have been deprived, we owe our gratitude. In addition to the delegates who have been able to come to Madras we have received letters and telegrams of sympathy from a number of representative men in other parts of India, who, for some reason or another, have not been able to attend here in person. There is one telegram which I would wish to bring to your notice. It is from our old and distinguished friend, Mr. Atkins —(loud cheers)—whom everyone of us perfectly knows. In the telegram he wishes this and all future Congresses perfect success, and he wishes the unity of communities to be promoted, and the objects attained. That is a very good omen. (Cheers.) We want the assistance, not only of representative men in the Indian community, but also of our European friends. If we could induce them to co-operate with us in these various political matters which affect them no less than they do us, it would conduce to the advantage of the European community also.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE first sitting of the Mahomedan Educational Congress was held in the Baradari, Kaiserbagh, Lucknow, at 8 a.m. on Dec. 27. Between two and three hundred gentlemen were present, including some of the most influential talugdars, several orthodox Maulvies, and many influential Mahomedans from Oudh, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Behar and Rampur. Munshi Imtiaz Ali took the chair, and the meeting was extremely earnest.

Reports from several towns were read showing the condition of Mahomedan education, trade and prosperity, and several powerful speeches were delivered, the audience being much moved by the accounts given of the lamentable state of education amongst the Mahomedans.

After a list of members had first been read, the morning sitting was [illegible] the most eminent towns.

The Hon'ble Syed Ahmed Khan was the first speaker, and he alluded to education in Aligarh and the objects and aims of the M. A. O. College founded there. He said that some people objected that the M. A. O. College did not give sufficient religious education, but the objectors mistook the real aim of the institution, which was to give high education in English literature and science. The College did give religious education both to Sunnis and Shiahs in the religious books of each by the medium of orthodox teachers, and had founded a boarding-house to create national sympathy and a spirit of devotion to the common good. With Mahomedans there was no national feeling, but that great national feeling created by colleges in Bengal, though these were ill-directed. It was impossible, the Syed thought, for a nation to progress without the proper development of national feeling.

Subadar-Major Gholam Hossain read a report from Jullundur, and said that the condition of the Mahomedans there was very miserable, and that the poor of that community were uneducated.

Mirza Abid Ali Beg, a retired Sub-Judge, read a report from Moradabad, and described the schools started for Arabic learning in Moradabad and the towns of that district. But he reported that education in these schools was low compared with that which was imparted in the ancient schools.

Munsif Akbar Hossain's report from Allahabad was then read. He described the miserable condition of the old Mahomedan gentry in Allahabad, and said that there were only a few Mahomedan students in the Muir College and only two Mahomedan Municipal Commissioners, all being outsiders. Urdu associations had been started for the benefit of Mahomedans, and all had failed.

The report by the Tehsildar of Benares showed that very few Mahomedans students attended the schools there, and that there were no *maktabs* such as used to exist formerly.

The reports from Gonda, Rae Bareli, Haroei, Budaon, Cawnpore and Lahore all showed the poverty and ignorance of the Mahomedans.

The afternoon sitting lasted from 2 to 5 o'clock. It was an animated meeting, and there was some opposition over certain proposals. Syed Ahmed Khan proposed resolutions similar to those of last year's Congress, and was seconded by Mirza Irfan Ali Beg, who said that the cause of Mahomedan education was not hopeless. Mahomedans must acquire the English language, but they must also know the Koran in Lucknow, he added, there were very few places where the study of the Koran could be pursued. The Congress, he thought, would be the best means whereby the progress of Mahomedans could be effected.

The proposal was carried.

The second resolution was moved by Mr. Beck, and was to the effect that one of the most efficient means of advancing the prosperity of the Mahomedan community would be by the foundation of scholarships for poor Mahomedan students to read up to the M. A. degree. This resolution was seconded by Syed Ahmed Khan, and carried by a large majority.

The third resolution was proposed by Syed Ahmed Khan, namely, that the foundation of small schools with inefficient Urdu and Persian teachers was a mistake, and that the concentration of national energy was necessary. This resolution was seconded by MunshiRahmat Ullah and opposed by Mirza Irfan Ali Beg and Nadirshah from Asaritsar. The latter said that the condition of the Punjab demanded the foundation of small schools for Mahomedans. Munshi Sajjad Hossain, Editor of the *Oudh Punch*, supported the dissenters, and made a vigorous attack on the resolution; but the motion was supported by an enthusiastic Maulvi of the old school from the Punjab, who described with much humour the feeble condition of the school in his charge, and carried away the meeting by his eloquence and zeal.

The discussion of this resolution was eventually adjourned to the next sitting.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th December, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·888
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Termometer	73·4
Dew Point	70·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·723
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	74·6
General Directions of Wind*	N, NE, ENE, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	144
Fall of rain	0·02
Total for daring month	0·07
" " year	51·38
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th inst.	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.—Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over all opposition for more than forty years, viz. that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, bad breasts, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and, in truth, all maladies where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance, as compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases the Ointment has proceeded in effecting a perfect cure after every other means had failed in giving adequate relief.

MOHAMMEDANISM IN AFRICA.

IN the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* there is an interesting article on Mohammedanism in Africa by Mr. Bosworth Smith. Regarding the effect politically, socially, morally, and religiously upon a Negro tribe, when it receives and embraces the message which Mohammedanism brings, he writes:—

RELIGION AND CANNIBALISM.

"The worst evils which, there is reason to believe, prevailed at one time over the whole of Africa, and which are still to be found in many parts of it, and those, too, not far from the West Coast and from our own settlements—cannibalism and human sacrifice and the burial of living infants—disappear at once and for ever. Natives who have hitherto lived in a state of nakedness, or nearly so, begin to dress, and that neatly; natives who have never washed before begin to wash, and that frequently; for ablutions are commanded in the Sacred law, and it is an ordinance which does not involve too severe a strain on their natural instincts. The tribal organisation tends to give place to something which has a wider basis. In other words, tribes coalesce into nations, and, with the increase of energy and intelligence, nations into empires. Many such instances could be adduced from the history of the Soudan and the adjoining countries during the last hundred years. If the warlike spirit is thus stimulated, the centres from which war springs are fewer in number and further apart. War is better organised, and is under some form of restraint; quarrels are not picked for nothing; there is less indiscriminate plundering and greater security for property and life. Elementary schools like those described by Mungo Park a century ago spring up, and, even if they only teach their scholars to recite the Koran, they are worth something in themselves, and may be a step to much more. The well-built and nearly-kept mosque, with its call to prayer repeated five times a day, its Meccas-pointing niche, its Imam and its weekly service, becomes the centre of the village, instead of the ghastly fetish or Juju house. The worship of one God omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient, and compassionate, is an immeasurable advance upon anything which the native has been taught to worship before.

EVIDENCES OF CIVILIZATION.

Manufactures and commerce spring up, not the dum trading or the elementary bartering of raw products which we know from Herodotus to have existed from the earliest times in Africa, nor the cowrie shells, or gunpowder, or tobacco, or rum, which still serve as a chief medium of exchange all along the coast, but manufactures involving considerable skill, and a commerce which is elaborately organised; and under their influence, and that of the more settled government which Islam brings in its train, there have arisen those great cities of Negroland whose very existence, when first they were described by European travellers, could not but be half discredited. Such are Sego, the capital of Bambarra, a walled town of 30,000 inhabitants with its square houses and Moorish mosques, its richly cultivated fields, and its fleets of canoes plying for hire on the majestic river Niger, which stirred into a burst of admiration and surprise the heart of

NEW YEAR CARDS.—RAPHAEL TUCK & Co.'s ARTISTIC NEW YEAR'S CARDS AND PORCELAIN PAINTINGS.—*Bombay Gazette* Office.

CUT FLOWERS, for Bouquets and Table Decorations, carefully packed and sent from Poona by train. Apply to THOMAS BROMLEY, Mahim Bombay

AS for the last night of '87 and the first night of '88, the Proprietor of the GRAND TRANSPARENT PANORAMA has prepared a large collection of Japan and China articles for presents to every visitor of the Panorama. Opposite the Bori Bunder station. Price of admission, Ans. 8 only.

WANTED, SENIOR and JUNIOR TEACHERS for the Fort High School.

WANTED, a fast writer with knowledge of Banking Accounts. Apply to "A," care of this paper.

PHILLIPS and Co.'s GENERAL SALE ROOMS will NOT be OPEN on MONDAY, 2nd January, 1888.

TO BE LET.—The whole or portion of second floor of a Building situated at 56, Hornby Row.—Apply to J. E. MODY, Tea Agent.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION, TO-NIGHT, at 8-30, from Apollo Bunder. Band and Refreshments. FARE ONE RUPEE.—THOS. COOK & SON.

BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND BRACELET of one line, one pair for sale, at Rs. 1,500, at Messrs. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS, suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. A large variety at all prices to suit all classes.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AT BENNETT and Co.'s Auction, TO-DAY, will be sold a chestnut Kattiawar horse, 14-1, about 5 years old, the property of Government. Would make a capital carriage horse or hack.

ICES, Wines and Spirits of the best quality. English and French Sweets, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Just received very nice Birthday and New Year Cards, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—The Proprietors beg to inform the Public that their Rooms (in separate appartments) are now available to the Residents and Visitors to this Port and especially to those going to England (the Docks being in the proximity). The Building has been recently erected for an Hotel, fitted with Gas throughout (Rooms 18 by 13) lofty and airy, with Sea Breeze, and a Drawing-Room, with a fine view of Shipping and Harbour. Rates Rs. 3 per diem, separate arrangements with those who stay by the month. Tram Car passes the Door.

WANTED, immediately, a well experienced European NURSE for two young children. Apply, personally to Mrs. L. M., Great Western Hotel.

'XMAS TREE, coloured Tapers and fancy cheap holders, Chinese Lanterns, Glass Balls, &c.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Meadows Street, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

'XMAS TREE sweets for bags and boxes, and gilt ornaments with sweets of every shape and form, small and large Toys, &c.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES. W. J. ESSAI.

HAMS, Prime Cumberland, prima quality, in Canvas, all sizes, Stiltons, Gargonzola, Dutch, Gloster Cheeses.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Meadows Street. W. J. ESSAI.

COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coal, Kerosine-oil and Spirit of Wine, the largest exhibition in Bombay.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Meadows Street, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

NOW READY.—The BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANACK. Price 8 annas. Post paid 10 annas. The Bombay Tract and Book Society.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row (opposite Municipal Offices) TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. The only Bombay Hotel with a French Cook.

WHERE can you buy a watch worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is now available for parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW, opento Westerly breeze, at Faulkland Road. Apply to R. M. RUTNAGUR, Share and

[illegible] APARTMENTS, suitable for [illegible] at Girton House, No. 1, Foras Road, [illegible] Goods Yard, B. B. and C. I. Railway. Rents [illegible] and 15.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale, at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

PARISIAN MILLINERY.—Four cases just opened from Paris. Exquisite Goods. Any reasonable offer accepted. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street.

ON VIEW, for a few days, the collection of NATIVE ART POTTERY, selected by the Bombay Committee for the forthcoming Glasgow Exhibition.—WONDERLAND, Esplanade.

NOTICE.—Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co. have REMOVED their offices to 29, Esplanade Road, above Messrs. Thacker and Co.—ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General mercchants, Commission Agents, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST, a handsome English FOX-TERRIER, white with black spots on body and black on head. Answers to the name of "Charley." Any one bringing me dog to No. 9 Tent, Esplanade, will be rewarded.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted sterling silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, rango, oak, ash, cherry, vines, olives, &c., from Rs. 1. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 15.—in STEFENAURH, 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LESSONS in ENGLISH and ELOCUTION, in classes or in private, at 56, Hornby Road, 2nd floor. Apply between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m. APARTMENTS TO LET at same place. Two, three, or four large rooms.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Hair and Beards Cut and Brushed by Machinery. Toilet Requisites and Theatrical Articles. 75, Esplanade Road.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Ormolu, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on View. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL—LIKE ITS PROTOTYPE.—The Best. No low intended, differentiated Rooms as common here. Extensive Views, including the Bombay Sea. Near Gymkhana, Caveas, &c.

TRY OUR FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, rs. 1-10, and Golden Mix, Rs. 1-8 per lb., and you will be surely pleased with them. Price list on application.—N. B. DANERA and Co., Tea Merchants, 27 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—In stock many Varieties of Fancy and Ornamental Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Timepieces, Operaglasses, Electrowares, Spectacles, &c., &c. A trial only once solicited at D. R. FUNDOLE, Watchmaker, and Jeweller, Church Gate Street, next to the Vienna Confectionery.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. Field-list Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

A STRONG, fast trotting HORSE FOR SALE. Very quiet to ride or drive. Believed sound, price Rs. 200.—Apply to Dr. BATLIWALA, Dadar, Bombay.

DON'T you know that Re. 1 paid for Batliwala's AGUE MIXTURE at Dr. BATLIWALA, Matoonga, Dadar, Bombay, and at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Chemists, Fort, Bombay, will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever does not abate within three days of its use? Agents for Up-country Wants it. Apply to Dr. H. D. BATLIWALA, 39 Matoonga, Dadar, Bombay.

KNOWLEDGE of Drawing not necessary Lessons to Ladies in Water Painting, Kartaline Cameos, &c. Crystoleum Painted Lace, Porcelain Painting and Crewel Painting by a Diploma'ed Lady. Terms at Messrs. TRASCHER & Co., Byculla.

MATERIALS for Crystoleum Lustre, Cashmere, Crewel Paints, Dresden Art Lustre, Velvet Photographs, Designs drawn to order. Also Photos painted in Crystoleum. Cashmere and Kartaline from muslins to large Saris. Address by letter "ARTISTE," care of this Office.

PORT WINES.—VOLKART BROTHERS have just received a fresh shipment of Genuine Old PORTWINES of excellent Body and Fla our from A. W. Bunnster, Oporto. Prices Rs. 19, 22, 26, 34, 37 and 42 per doz., according to quality. See special price list published elsewhere.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes, Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 20-2-6 according to standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

CHRISTMAS BON BONS, Sweets, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Chocolate Creams, Cachoulates &c., ASSE, Church Gate Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—CONTINUED.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

ACCOMMODATION for a family, with a family in a spacious house in Byculla.—Apply "CLARE," care of this Office.

REGISTER YOUR ORDER for NEW YEAR'S CARDS at PEARSE'S, 7, Church Gate Street. Inspection invited.

ILFORD DRY PLATES, all sizes, Rapid and Ordinary. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

ITALIAN SWEETS.—MONDORLATO, Forronel FAVE, and MUSTACCIONI de NAPOLI —at PEARSE'S 7, Church Gate Street.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING MACHINES, 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

PARCELS DELIVERED to any Address in the United Kingdom through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street, at 7 annas per lb.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices) TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

ICES! ICES!! Every day three kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, English and French Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. Is. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
. AGENTS WANTED.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street,
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORI FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy referen
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Opthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.
MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes :—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station Bombay or Poona.
Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 30.

REUTER'S financial telegram of yesterday reports an advance of ½ per cent. in Consols at 101⅛. Silver, according to the same authority, had declined 1-16d., say to 41 11-16d. per oz., and Rupee Securities of both denominations had receded ⅜ per cent. at £69½ and £73⅛, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan is still quoted at 103½; and French Rentes in Paris come unaltered at 107½.

A falling off of 2 per cent. in the Reserve of the Bank of England, making it stand at 43 per cent. of the liabilities, is disclosed by the weekly Returns published on Wednesday. No change had been made in the rates of discount either by the Bank or in the open market.

The weekly shipments of Specie to India are wired as £90,000 to Bombay, and £10,000 to Calcutta, all Silver.

The market for East Indian Wheat was quite unchanged as to quotations, and the tone was still firm. In Mincing Lane the only fresh news is with respect to Linseed which, though unchanged for Bombay seed at 39s. per quarter to arrive was 3d. per quarter dearer for Calcutta seed, and Liverpool quality, in a firm market.

There was no change whatever in prices of Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, either ready or for arrival. The market closed steady, the day's Sales having reached 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales of Surats, the market for which was firm. This morning's message reports the market firm at opening; probable sales, 12,000 bales; Imports, nil.

In New York also prices were stationary at 10 9-16 cents for ready Cotton, and 10 92 cents. for May Futures. This may be accounted for by the absence of definite guidance from Receipts at the U. S. Ports, which have not shown this week the falling off which might have been looked for on the basis of the smaller crop estimate, and which now give the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1887	1886	1885
Thursday's Receipts;..	31,000	31,000	25,000
Five days' do	160,000	122,000	109,000
Since 1st S'ept. do	3,938,000	3,701,000	3,566,000

In the absence of any incentive to business from any quarter, our market for the staple has continued without sign of animation to-day; and though prices may be called fairly steady at last evening's quotation, there has really been so little enquiry (not to speak of actual business), to test them that they must be called uncertain to some extent. The few purchases comprise a few hundred bales in the aggregate of ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 205½; and Dhulia, at Rs. 183. Small lots of Compta and Dharwar were also taken for local consumption at Rs. 161 and Rs. 186, respectively.

WHEAT is steady at our previous quotations; but the only business reported is in ready Ekdani, in which a little is still doing in the Bazaar.

SEEDS are very quiet with next to nothing doing, except in *Gingelly* which is still wanted at previous rates. Other descriptions are also nominally unchanged in price both for old stuff, and for contracts in the new crop.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	6,021 bales.
Wheat	6,668 cwt.
Linseed	5,428 „
Rapeseed	715 „
Gingelly	7,428 „
Groundnuts	5,222 „

FREIGHTS are dull, and we hear of nothing fresh in forward engagements. Ready rates are quoted as before, but are barely maintained, and in some cases must be almost nominal. It is reported that ready business has been done for Antwerp and Marseilles at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The weaker feeling which was noticeable in the market yesterday has continued to prevail to-day leading to a decline of 1-32d. to 1-16d. in rates, 3 months' sight Credits have been quoted at 1s. 5 9-32d. for the mail, and thereafter, for any delivery, at 1s. 5 5-16d.; and at closing for the holidays we call the market quite at the following rates :—

Bank Bills on demand ....1s. 5 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ....1s. 5 5-32d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight..1s. 5 5-16d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight ...1 82½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER also has been weak, and the rate for Fours has receded to 97¾ for cash. 4½ per cent. Stock is quoted nominally 2 lower, at 100.

SHARES.—The market continues closed for the holidays.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.
A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Siam a fresh batch of double and single harnesses, very neat and stylish, and of best quality.
Also ladies' and gentlemen's RIDING BRIDLES with bits.
And a new light colour PONY-CART, with hood.
A second-hand English-built CANOE LANDAU, in good order, the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.
A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
And a second-hand English-built MAIL-PHAETON in good order, the property of S. Jackson, Esq.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.
SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES,
CARPENTERS, ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCK
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
OF UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES, 1873.
Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition, Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, *No. 9, Forbes Street.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Corvette Fasana, which arrived in Bombay on the 14th instant, sailed from Bombay yesterday morning for Goa, Colombo, Calcutta, Madras, and other ports, prior to her proceeding to the Far East whither she intends to extent her cruise.

THE Mails for Aden and Zanzibar.—The B I steamer Oriental, 3388 tons, sailed yesterday, under Captain G F Simpson, with mails and a general cargo, for Aden, Zanzibar and Mozambique. She has on board Mr Pestonjee Dorabjee, a passenger for Aden; and forty-two others on deck for other East African ports.

THE B I S N steamer Commilla, Captain T P Nailer, for the Kathiawad Coast and Karachi, sailed yesterday, laden with general cargo, and carrying the following passengers :—Major M H G Goldie, R E, Lt-Col E Twemlow, Mr Vinayak Pandoorang and a native gentleman for Karachi; The Rev A C Lochee for C Mandvie; and sixty-two deck for the Kathiawad Coast and Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
30TH DECEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Berths.	Company or Agents.
S.S.R. Rubattino	3944	G. Morello.....	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Kashgar.....	1615	Gadd.....	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Dracona	1245	W. Sangster....	F	Rodgers & Co.
„ C. Graham..	1911	C. Alexanderson	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Vulcan	1447	W. Skinner	H	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Regius.....	2115	W. P. Kayll	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Kirby Hall..	1739	G. Pearse	M	Edward Bates & Co.
„ Clifton.....	1713	A. W. Wade.....	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Shell	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Akaba.....	2470	J. Main	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Stura	1416	N. B. DeMarchi.	Q	F. Bozzoni.
„ Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe	Dies	Visram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Dap.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Pachumba (s)	Mackay	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Corvette Fasana..	Wohlgemuth	Goa, Colombo, &c.
	Malwa (s)	Atkinson.....	London.
	Oriental (s)	Simpson	Zanzibar&via Aden
	Commilla (s).....	Nailer	Coast and Karachi.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday :—
Ship Sierra Miranda, Meenard, for Rangoon.
Barque Glen Caladh, Lamont, for Chittagong.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer R. Rubattino, for Genoa.
„ Goa, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.
Dec. 26—Steamer Pekin, Indian Marine steamer Tenasserim, Ship Bracadale.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
26	Nevasa s	Calcutta.
	Quathlamba	Calcutta.
27	Sirsa s	Negapatam.
28	Pekin s	Calcutta.

Dec. DEPARTURE.
26 Nevasa s ..... Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Kirby Hall s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co; 19 bales wool, G. Rungoomal; 19 bales wool, D. Parshram; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, T. Narranji.

FOR LONDON.
Dracona s—400 cwts cow and buffalo horns, N. Essa; 3 bales hides, and 200 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 2 bales hides, D. Cowasji; 86 cwts cloves, N. Munji.
Malwa s—1 bale cotton, A. S. Moodlier and Co.
Clan Graham—26 bales hides, A. Salmon and Co; 787 cwts myrabolams, G. Dwarkadass; 218 cwts coir yarn, J. Lallji; 61 cwts cloves, V. Pronji; 1,005 cwts myrabolams, Beyts, Craig and Co; 258 cwts coir yarn, P. Govindji; 18 boxes indigo, &c., F. Khoopchand.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Vulcan s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Wm. Bell and Co; [illegible] cwt.
Kt. of St. John s—4,153 cwts myrabolams and 1,969 cwts groundnuts, L. Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales cotton pickings, Punnett and Co;

FOR MARSEILLES.
Akaba s—50 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts wheat and 375 cwts gingelly seed, J. Fachiri; 3,998 cwts gingelly seed, Punnett and Co; 4,000 cwts gingelly seed, 3,000 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.
Clefton—5,000 cwts groundnuts and 7,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1,500 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co

FOR NAPLES.
R. Rubattino (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.
R. Rubattino (s), 906 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 25 bales cotton, F. Massotty and Co.
Akaba (s), 55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Liscard (s), 100 bales cotton, Darst and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Liscard (s), 220 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Kashgar (s), 25 bales twist, N. J. Sassoon; 25 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.
Stura (s), 25 bales twist, M. Harakchand.

FOR HONGKONG.
Stura (s), 25 bales twist, Meiffre Neven and Co; 150 bales twist, K. Jowarmall; 24 bales twist, M. Harakchand; 263 cwts sandalwood, R. Canji
Kashgar (s), 15 bales twist, S. Abhraham; 90 bales twist, N. J. Abhraham; 50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 88 bales twist, J. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Kashgar (s). 40 bales twist, J. D. Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 30.
Lempriere, Captain, Madras, Middlesex Regt., on leave, from Kamptee.
Maturin, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Medical Staff, to proceed to England, from Naini Tal.
Macnaghten, Colonel, Bombay Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Keyser, Colonel, Madras, late Royal Fusiliers, to England, from Wellington.
DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 30.
Goldie, Major, Bombay R.E., on duty, to Karachi.
Twemlow, Lieut.-Col., Bombay, R.E., on duty, to Karachi.
Raikes, Captain, Madras, Rifle Brigade, off leave, from Belgaum.
Justice, Lieut., 13th Bengal Infantry, to join, to Allahabad.
Lushington, Captain, Bengal, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, at Mutra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.
Bombay, 31st December, 1887.
The following general instructions are published with reference to the previous notice of the Field Day this day, 31st instant.
1. "A," "B," "E," and "F" Companies, with two guns, will detrain at Coorla, Major Roughton, B. V. A., Commanding C and D Companies, and the Cadets will detrain at Ghat Cooper, (Blue puggries) Captain Hodgkinson, Adjutant, B. V. R. C., Commanding.
2. No Cadet can attend the Field Day without the leave of the authorities of his school.
3. The pouches are to be carefully examined when parading at Coorla and Ghat Cooper.
4. All firing to cease on the Commanding Officer's Bugler sounding, but the day's operations will not be considered over until the flag is lowered on the Umpire's Hill.
5. The Northern Force must occupy the vicinity of Old Coorla as early as possible.
6. The Officer Commanding "D" Company should arrange for signallers.
7. The Corps will parade under the Commandant at 6-30 a.m., on Monday, 2nd January, to take part in the Proclamation Parade. All are requested to attend. Red Uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. 3 rounds of blank ammunition will be issued per man. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 5-45 a.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors.
8. With reference to Regimental Order No. 4 of 28th December Vols. W. T. Sell, R. H. Littlewood and E. L. Chitts are posted to "D" Company, and not to "F" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
The following order is notified :—
9. The Light Horse will parade on Monday next, 2nd January, at 6-15 a.m. on the maidan to take part in the Proclamation parade.
By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.
GADNEY—December 23, at Dapoi, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Gadney, of a daughter.
WILSON—December 28, at Broach, the wife of A. H. Wilson, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.
HAZLETT—December 27, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major H J Hazlett, of a son.
WATSON—At Alipore, on Christmas Day, the wife of Captain G H Watson, 36th B I, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
BURLTON—WILSON—December 26, at St Stephen's Church, Ooty, Charles Henry Beaumont Burton, Executive Engineer, Madras, D P W, and son of the late Rev H B Burlton, Rector of Farway, Devon, to Julia Caroline Augusta Mary, daughter of Major-General C H Wilson, late Judge Advocate General of the Madras Army.
HEDERSTEDT—BURTON—December 26, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A A Kitchen, B A, William R P Henderstedt, C E, to Agnes Beatrice, second daughter of the late Thomas Burton, of Tarnbara Hall, East Riding, Yorkshire.
SMITH—TARRANT—December 27, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Madras, and the Rev A C Taylor, Senior Chaplain, Fort St George, Captain Howard Smith, The Hampshire Regiment (67th, son of Henry Smith, Esq, Eveybridge, Surrey, to Edith Mary, second daughter of the late Henry Jefferd Tarrant, Esq, Barrister-at-Law.

DEATH.
DELMERICK—December 25, at Gonda, Oudh, Violet, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs C S Delmerick.

The Bombay Gazette.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1887.

THE visit of the Maharajah of Mysore to Bombay is answerable for an awakening of interest in the question of popular representation before the Government which it would be a pity not to make use of for the practical solution of a question to which the Government themselves are by no means indifferent. We showed, the other day, how an important native State had with small effort solved the problem how to bring an administration in touch with the necessities and practical aspirations of the people. The solution has been arrived at without danger and without disappointment. Mysore has no Parliament, and yet in the representative assembly which was established by the Maharajah when he entered into possession of power six years ago his subjects have facilities for making their wants known which do not exist in any other part of India, British or native. Once a year the best men in the country assemble around the Maharajah's representative and give voice to popular requirements. They are the mouthpieces of their fellows, and are chosen in District Boards, or Municipal Councils. They are men of substance, for a sufficiently high assessment qualification is insisted on for the rural delegates, and a sufficiently high property qualification for those from the towns. They value highly the trust that is imposed upon them; absentions on the part of electors and elected are alike unknown; and so much do they think of the Rajah's summons to the State Witanagemot that before now the cards of invitation have been produced in the law courts as credentials of worth and substantiality. Ask the Maharajah's Dewan if this somewhat heterogeneous concourse of traders and landholders embarrasses him in his work by its obstinate questionings on irrelevant things, by its extravagant pretensions, by its vain dreamings after impossible ideals, and he as a practical statesman will testify that he has been helped rather than hindered by the Dusserah assembly. Cavour used to say that he was never more at his ease than when the Parliament to which he was responsible was sitting. There is no Parliament at Mysore; there is no Ministerial responsibility; but there is the expression of practical men free to speak their own minds as to the wants of their district, and there is an administrator ready to hear them and to meet their wishes so far as this can be found compatible with administrative possibilities and State expediencies. It is just possible that things may not always move so smoothly. The powers of the assembly are strictly consultative, and another [illegible] have to be [illegible] if the deputies do now aid the administrator only by their counsel were enabled hereafter to embarrass it by their votes. For the present, too, it is wanting in eloquence. There may be village Hampdens amongst the members; but they do not make speeches, and the vakeel class, in whom the gift of speech resides, have as yet had few opportunities of misusing it in the assembly. Taking the institution as it stands, however, it is useful to Government and people alike—useful too to neighbour administrations, who are in search of ways and means of escaping from the almost fatal tendency to legislate and to administer in the dark which is the bane of Indian Governments, whether Supreme or local.

We are willing to take the ris

...EGRAMS.

...'S TELEGRAMS.

...TROOPS

...ORAS.

...ON TOUR.

...ORAJI, Dec. 30.

...ALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

...ALUCHA.

...NTINOPLE, Dec. 26.

...of Egypt, has arrived, ...orded him to reside

...THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, Dec. 30.

...going on between the ...in which the latter have ...iding goes on daily close ...keeps them in check by ...om her guns.

...ON TOUR.

...RESPONDENT.)

...HORAJI, Dec. 30.

...opened the Junagadh ...way, being present- ...purpose, and in the ...stone of the new ...to Lady Reay. ...by special train

...NT.)

...Dec. 29.

...Dhoraji- ...ible com- ...dal has ..., and ...est

...AS, Dec. 30.

...l Congress was ...tocracy than ...u four Rajahs ...e Rajahs of ...i Row and

...ernment towards ...ost cordial terms, and said ...een desired nothing should ...ood relations with France. ...adi-Carnot, replied in the ...at friendship between Eng- ...best guarantee for peace,

...ish ...or the

...Complete ...functions ...believer ...about ...as should in some ...expenditure. As a ...erience, he spoke of ...on the combination ...tions. He pointed ...; justice when the ...Such officers were ...ork, and thus great ...judicial for executive

...ed the motion. He ...lves would favour the ...e now advocated was ...which had been realised ...Mohan Roy.

...orted by Hafiz Abdul ...rahim, Pandit Jwala ...Row and Umbria Chin ...named, in the course ...jail would be the proper ...r many conductors of the Vernacular papers. ...atement was met with loud cries of dis- ...and the speaker was prevented from ...ing his speech. He added that he referred ...persons who were under the influence of exe- ...e officers.

...resolution was carried.

THE NATIVES AND THE MILITARY SERVICE.

...hn N. Sen, Editor of the *Indian Mirror*, ...posed :—"That in the opinion of this Congress ...desirable that Government should establish ...ary colleges in this country whereat sons ...emen and gentlemen of all classes, per- ...resident in India, may be educated and ...e military ranks, as officers of the ...." He said it seemed desirable to ...under such rules and restrictio... ...diting, a system of volunteering or the ...ndian inhabitants of the country, such as may ...qualify them to support Government effectively ...n any crisis. The desire on the part of young ...oblemen to enter the army was natural and ...easonable. Even Russia allowed such a privilege ...n Central Asia.

Mr. Saligram Sing seconded the proposition.

Mr. Patcha, a Parsee, proposed an amendment which would lay down the principle that the army should be open to all natives without any distinction. Military colleges would follow as a consequence. He concluded the amendment by recommending that the funds lately offered by the various Native States should be utilised to aid the establishment of such colleges.

The amendment was seconded by Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ahmed Hoosein Khan, and supported by Rajah Rampal Sing.

Mr. Adam pointed out that natives had already been admitted as volunteers in Madras; but only by consent of the present members of the corps.

Babu Malik Bagavan Dass and Ali Mahomed Moonjee supported the resolution.

The chairman pointed out the absurdity of the latter part of the amendment, which was withdrawn, the resolution being carried in the following form :—That in view of the loyalty of her Majesty's Indian subjects this Congress considers it desirable that the Queen's Proclamation should be given effect to, whereby among other concessions the military services and other branches should be practically opened to the natives of this country as denied by statute.

Mr. Sankara Nair, lawyer, Madras, proposed, and was seconded, that in view of the unsettled state of public affairs in Europe, and the immense assistance the people of this country, if duly prepared, are capable of rendering Great Britain in the event of serious complications arising, this Congress once again earnestly appeals to Government.

THE INCOME-TAX.

Mr. Gurugersad Sen proposed, and Mr. Joguldro Sunder Sen seconded, that as the administration of the income-tax especially as regards incomes below Rs. 1,000 has proved extremely unsatisfactory, it is essential, in the opinion of this Congress, that the taxable minimum be raised to Rs. 1,000, the loss of revenue thus involved being made good by reductions in the existing public expenditure; or, should this prove impossible by the re-imposition of import duty on the finer classes of cotton goods. The resolution was carried.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

This morning Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Moodelliar proposed that, having regard to the poverty of the people, it is desirable that Government be moved to elaborate the system of technical education suitable to the condition of the country, to encourage indigenous manufactures by a more strict observance of orders already existing in regard to utilizing such manufactures for State purposes, and to employ more extensively than at present the skill and talents of the people of the country.

Mr. John Adam, Principal of Patcheappahs College, seconded the proposition. Mr. Adam went into the question of technical education at considerable length and pointed out the great difficulty experienced everywhere in elaborating really the practical system, though some progress has already been made in this direction in Madras.

Messrs. Sheik Kadir Baksh, B. H. Chester, and others supported the resolution.

Mr. Chester, as representing the Eurasians, was well received.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHANDHUKA, Dec. 30.

A virgin Brahmin widow, from the Dhandhuka Taluka, was married here, to-day, under the auspices of the Re-marriage Association, to a Brahmin of the same caste in the orthodox form.

CALCUTTA GAIETIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

A military assault-at-arms was held yesterday on the ground, opposite the Grand Stand, on the Race-course. The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin, the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Bayley, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, and Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes were present. The events were well contested and in bare-backed wrestling, the Calcutta Mounted Rifles beat the Artillery.

The Civil Service dinner, followed by a *conversazione*, was held last night in the Town Hall. Sir Steuart Bayley presided. 152 members of the Service sat down to dinner.

ALLEGED FORGERY AT CALCUTTA.

Mr. Martin, a Eurasian clerk in the Public Works, was brought up before the Presidency Magistrate on a charge of forging tickets for the Talisator, at Wednesday's races. The tickets were blank, printed in different colours, with stamps. The ink necessary for printing the numbers were found on him.

Mr. Fitch, Secretary of the Races, deposed to the accused handing in forged tickets for payment after the fifth race was started. Money had been found overpaid on the previous races.

His Worship stated that if a charge of forgery could be sustained he would send the case to the ...

... two tickets taken ... should be realised on, as he ... on them from the bookmakers.

... Worship said he could give no orders on these tickets. He adjourned the case to the 7th January.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, Dec. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here last evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. do.	73½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	44 11-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £19,900,000; increase £600,000; public deposits, £5,500,000; no change; other deposits £22,400,000; decrease £300,000; other securities, £19,500,000; increase £200,000; notes and gold, £12,100,000; decrease £700,000. The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, reflect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Dec. 29.

10 p.m. ... 78·7

FRIDAY, Dec. 30.

6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	75·0
2 p.m.	77·2
4 p.m.	77·8

It has been stated that the new treatment which has hitherto seemed so successful in the case of the Crown Prince of Germany has been the administration of the recently discovered saccharine. This appears to have been tried in consequence of a paper published in February, 1885, by a young Vienna doctor, Dr. Freud. He showed that the blood of patients suffering from cancer contained a quantity of sugar. It seems that this suggested the idea of substituting for sugar in the food of the patient the new body which has the flavour of sugar in a greatly exaggerated degree, but possesses none of its other properties. Saccharine itself is a white powder scarcely soluble in water even when boiling and only slightly soluble in spirit. It has a very faint and somewhat pleasant odour and is most intensely sweet. It combines easily with alkaline substances, such as potash and soda forming soluble compounds as sweet as itself. It is prepared from toluene, a compound of carbon and hydrogen similar to the Benzene—commonly spelt Benzine—from which aniline is made, and like Benzene is obtained from coal-tar. The raw material for the production of saccharine is therefore abundant enough, but unless the method by which it is prepared can be considerably simplified it will be long before its present almost prohibitive price can be greatly reduced. The original toluene has to go through no less than ten distinct operations, some of which are troublesome and costly in themselves. Sugar must therefore hold its own, except with those to whom the peculiar properties of the new substance enhance its value. Saccharine passes through the system unchanged, exercising, so far as is known at present, no physiological action unless the dose be very large. It is, however, said to be an antiseptic almost as powerful as salicylic acid and is moreover one which can safely pervade the whole body. Possibly the cancer bacillus, if it really exists, is killed by this antiseptic action rather than starved by the absence of sugar.

PRIVATE VIEW OF PICTURES AND OTHER...

(FROM OUR LATE CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

THERE is nothing all over sweet in life as the private view of a picture gallery. Moore would have said so, instead of rhapsodizing about Love's young dream, if private views were in his time what they are now a condensation within the limited area of few small rooms of the beauty, wit, peculiarity, culture, boorishness, refinement, eccentricity, talent, fashion, stupidity and aestheticism of society in general, and the artist world in particular.

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There you see pretty women in pretty dresses; quaint women whose talent does not lie in the creation of beauty in their own persons; long-haired men who look peculiar in these times when a close cropped head, and not a cluster of curls, is the attribute of the god of beauty; fashionables with necks painfully erect; dowdy men who have so craned and poked forward in pursuit of knowledge, that no power of tailor, nor master mason even, could straighten them. There, too, are to be found rude men and women, who forgetting that there are others in the world beside themselves, or at least quite oblivious of the fact that the human body is opaque, push themselves in front of every one and entirely intercept the view. There are the clever and the stupid, the wit and the bore, the critic, the painter and often the model, all looking and talking and laughing after their own good fashion.

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And when we are not too deeply engrossed in the pictures, what snatches of conversation, what delightful stupidities, what inane criticisms, what interesting comments on people and pictures we do hear. In these days of so-called "culture," when the high pressure system is applied to the mental machinery in order to pump in knowledge by the gallon instead of letting it be imbibed drop by drop, in passing through the hedge school of life, it is quite refreshing to find a woman with mind so untutored in the diversities of ancient and modern tongues that she should make the remark "Oh it's all in Italian," of the quotation from Horace under Weguelin's little classic picture at the Institute :

"O fons Bandusiæ, splendidior vitro,
Dulci digne mero non sine floribus."

Another lady, looking at Poynter's little sketch of Venice at the Royal Society of Painters in water-colour, exclaims "How true! how exactly like London in atmospheric effects, everything," and she is scarcely taken aback when on referring to the catalogue she finds it is a view of Venice, and that the only apparent similarity between it and London is that each possesses a church with a dome. Talking of Herbert Marshall, an enthusiast near me, says "Dear old man, how delightfully he does paint." "My dear," corrects her husband, "Herbert Marshall is not old, he is just the right age for painting well." "Then I do not think at all so much of his pictures," says this amiable critic, who is evidently one of those persons who admire work, not for its intrinsic qualities, but because it has been executed by children, or the decrepid, or the blind, halt, lame or idiotic, and who really feels desperately disappointed at poor Mr. Marshall's not having at least one foot in the grave.

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That there should be some confusion in the male mind as to the differences and distinctions between a goose and a duck ought not, perhaps, to be a surprise to us. The goose and the duck of the farmyard, and the picture, differ considerably from the articles of commerce extended on the counter of the poulterer, or from the objects still further transformed, which cook sends compact, crisp, and savory to the dinner table, and which is the form of the birds with which Londoners are most intimately acquainted. Still I acknowledge that I was amused and truly surprised when some of our sharp art critics, who must have passed the elementary course of natural history, which is usual even in board schools, mistook ducks for geese in their critiques of Dollman's picture at the Institute, of a number of ducks looking at their comrades in a crate ready for market—a new rendering of the old saying "Those the gods love die young;" the gods in this instance being our gourmands in West End, London. But we must turn to the pictures, instead of listening to the gossip of how so-and-so does not exhibit because he has become regenerate, and teaches Sunday School; and, so-and-so has not sent in because his last effort was not well hung, and such another, like the man in the Gospel, had married a wife, who has a beautiful excuse for dawdling on the Riviera instead of painting in dusky London.

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The present exhibition of the Society of Painters in ... colour is very much ... the perfect finish, and the delicacy and refinement that can be given by skilful hands to water-colour, but it does not by any means show the power of water-colour, in comparison to oils, of attaining almost instantaneous effect of cloud, mist, or sunshine, nor do we see any of the strength and vigour and rapidity of expression which water-colour is capable of producing when managed in the more daring method of the foreign schools. Being a woman, I suppose I may remark without being accused of wishing to be particularly scathing, that on the whole the work at the gallery strikes me as being effeminate. The great point that artist men are supposed to have and that lady artists lack, is strength. So it is often recommended that men should study art under women and *vice versa*, to correct the coarseness of the one and the weakness of the other. No one would recommend this to the water-colour painters. There are very few women among them, but these are not specially remarkable for weakness, in fact, Miss Clara Montalba leans on the contrary the other way, and her sketches are put in with a dash and roughness that suggests a man's and not a woman's touch. Sir Oswald Brierly's study of an old boat and study of the sky at Gorleston are sketches with the great charm of being untouched, and they convey a stronger impression of reality than if they were submitted to the process of finish.

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"Herodotus at the Scribes," by Henry Wallis, is a fine piece of colour, but the drawing is not quite as severe as I should like in a well stippled up work of the kind. "Monsieur, Madame et Bebe" is the funny title Stacy Marks gives a picture of three pelicans. Mr. Marks contributes eight other pictures, most of them with an amusing turn. "A French Novel" is an old clergyman, dipping delightedly into one of those naughty productions in yellow. "Rain and Sunshine" are two pictures of the same early English youth at a cottage door, looking out pleasantly in one, looking in ruefully in the other. "Rain" is the better expressed. The "Sunshine" is a very pallid affair, and it would hardly be recognized as such, but for the catalogue. "The Secretary," "Tasting and Seeing," "Mind and Muscle," are clever, but not the direct way of putting on water-colour that I admire. "The Student," by Gillard Glindoni, is a specimen of the unstippled school which I prefer. It is almost the only strong figure subject in the exhibition, and though it is a little out in colour, it is a good example of water-colour work. "A Cottage Home," by E. A. Waterlow, is a charming picture with a look of directness, and yet quite sufficient finish to please the most exacting. In "Autumn Leaves" Birket Foster shows his extreme delicacy of handling. One could almost pick up the crisp brown leaves that he has painted with such care. Mr. Alfred Hunt exhibits two views of "Robin Hood's Bay," one on a showery evening, when the water is quite hidden from us by mist; the other in the afternoon, when the sky is clear and the horizon visible. Both have great charm of atmospheric effect. Herbert Marshall's pictures, twelve in number, are mostly harbour views, some picturesque bits—some indifferently compose d—all of them, with strong individuality and charm of their own. Paul Naftel's pictures are beautiful in their own way, too. Dainty as mother Nature always is in all her attitudes, Naftel makes her still more refined, and loses the solidity of the scenes, of which he catches the charm. Miss Maud Naftel has his delicacy of colouring, and uses it in giving her roses and apple blossoms the fragile beauty of Nature. Mr. Allingham's "East and West" is a pretty bit of seashore, with a lady sitting, and a fair-haired boy and his dusky ayah standing by. "The Head of the Table," by E. K. Johnson, is the lively portrait of a lively woman making herself agreeable to her guests. It is an unpleasant point about the picture that her teeth are so visible, and there must be something out of tone, when they attract one's notice more pointedly than any other feature.

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Carl Haag's contributions to the exhibition are mostly in the form of leaves from his sketch book, but they are as expressive and interesting as the most finished studies, and are full of action, and strong in drawing and colour. Mr. Charles Robertson's "Lawn Tennis" is a wonderfully careful reproduction of a flower garden in full bloom, every lily, rose and sweet William painted with due care, but the tennis is in the background in every sense of the word. The two players are lost among the gorgeousness of the roses, and they certainly seem to have very little space to indulge in their game. "Commercial Activity, Cairo," is another of Mr. Robertson's bits of pleasant colouring. There is an old merchant with his pretty Eastern wares set out, and anyone to notice or enquire them, but a flock of pigeons and a straggling about the foreground. The scarcity of figure subjects in the exhibition is very remarkable, and the total absence of portraits, unless we include two head studies under that title, makes the exhibition less interesting than it might be if there were examples of this kind of work. Of course, one must remember that it is a very small gallery, and the exhibitors must be the members and associates of the Society. This naturally keeps the exhibition within the same lines from year to year, a sure plan of getting a ... constant supply of good work, but equally sure of excluding pictures that possess the charm of originality.

Those who do not care to discuss pictures have a wide field thrown open to them for debate—a field which will give them scope for any amount of energy of fierce struggle if they have it to spare. The real question who wrote "Shakspeare" is what we are all failing out upon these days. Even if one has no wish to take sides in the matter—if one does not care a straw who wrote it, now that it is written, and written in English, which excludes any offensive idea that Shakspeare might have been French or an American, one has no chance of escaping from being drawn into the vortex of the whirlpool of controversy; and then it is all one, one must express an opinion for or against, or confess one's ignorance, and be unmercifully set upon in consequence. I pleaded guilty to neither knowing nor caring anything of the matter, in the hope of escaping from the subject, but unhappily both sides have set their hearts on my conversion, and they shower pamphlets, leaflets, extracts, cuttings and quotations on my unprotected head. I have consumed several heavy essays by Mrs Pott, which almost brought me round to the Baconian theory, but a friend dropped in to see me, and wiped out all the impression that Mrs. Potts's treatise had left on my mind, by giving me strong facts in favour of the William Shakspear side of the question. Bacon and Shakspeare, who really are the only ones who need to care or who could give us any enlightenment on the subject, having both passed beyond caring about it, I should recommend that we should also in this matter let bygone be bygones, especially as we can never settle it otherwise to every one's satisfaction.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHVAN, Dec. 28.

HIS EXCELLENCY left Shahibagh this morning by special train under the supervision of Mr. Bourne, the District Superintendent, proceeding on his Kathiawar tour. His Excellency was accompanied by Colonel Lyttleton Military Secretary, Mr. Lee-Warner, Political Secretary, Mr. Monteath, Private Secretary, Captain Hamilton, Aide-de-Camp, Mr. Aditon, Judge of Ahmedabad, and his Excellency's medical attendant. The train stopping for a few moments at Viramgam, Mr. Edulji Dosabhoy, District Deputy Collector, presented the following address on behalf of the local municipality :—

We, the chairman and members of the Municipality of Viramgam, approach your Excellency with feelings of profound loyalty to and devotion for you in the name of all the inhabitants, a most hearty and enthusiastic welcome to Viramgam, the ancient capital of Zalawad. We rejoice to have this opportunity of assuring you as the representative of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, how sincerely we appreciate the many and great benefits that have accrued to us and all her subjects under her benign rule, and how cordially we unite together in the expression of our loyal and constant loyalty. We deem ourselves fortunate in that, at the present time, the Government of this large and important presidency has been entrusted to such an able and judicious nobleman as your Lordship. We are much obliged to your Excellency for having kindly arranged to stop at this station on your tour, but had your Excellency sufficient time at disposal, it would have given much greater pleasure to be honoured by your Excellency's presence to witness the ancient tank of Moonsar, of great architectural beauty, constructed at the desire of Mimal Devi, mother of the renowned Sidhraj Jejsing, the Rajpoot sovereign of Guzerat. Moonsar Tank is well constructed with stones surrounded all around by small temples, about 360 in number, of great architectural beauty, many of which are totally fallen down, and some of them are so decayed that within a few years they would have been in ruins; but thanks to the good and judicious advice of our kind-hearted Collector, Mr. G. B. Reid, the Municipality is going to get them repaired. It will be gratifying to your Excellency to learn that the Municipality has also sanctioned about Rs. 9,000 to be expended in digging the said tank, to supply the town with good water for domestic use. Your Excellency will also be glad to learn that during the current year, under the kind care and supervision of the President of the Municipality, Mr. M. P. Khareghat, various measures have been introduced with a view to the better sanitation of the town, amongst which we may particularly mention the construction of a night-soil depot, a channel round the town to take away the monsoon water, and another to remove the accumulation of filthy water in certain localities. In bidding adieu to your Excellency, we beg to express our sincere wish that the noble efforts of your Excellency in the cause of the millions entrusted to your care may be attended by the success which they deserve, and that your Excellency together with Lady Reay and your noble family may be blessed by the Almighty Providence with long life and prosperity.

His Excellency, in reply, said :—

Gentlemen,—This is the second occasion on which ... had the honour of meeting you, and I can assure ... learn that your ... speech satisfaction to me ... satisfactorily. In your address ... reference to the preservation of the ancient tank of Moonsar. I am, as you know, a great advocate of the protection of ancient monuments, and the people of India cannot, in my opinion, do anything more calculated to show how well they deserved the power of local self-government than preserving the monuments of their ancient history, which are the best object-lessons that can be handed on to future generations, while they also afford most valuable assistance to the great science of architecture. In addition to this you tell me that you are bent upon securing for your fellow citizens a good supply of pure water. I need not say anything to you further than what I said to your friends at Ahmedabad on this subject, unless I may just remark that the responsibility of small towns in this respect is greater than that of large districts, by reason of the difficulty experienced by the authorities of the small towns in the matter of taxation. You have also referred in your address to the question of drainage, and with regard to this I may say that I am well aware of the difficulties which surround it. Papers relating thereto have been placed before me in the P. W. D., and I have gathered that you have in more unfortunately situated than many other towns in this province of Guzerat. But I know you are determined to grapple with the matter, and all I can now say is that if Government can give you any assistance it will be pleased to place it at your disposal. In conclusion, I beg to thank you for the cordial reception you have accorded me, and to express the hope that your efforts for the improvement of Viramgam will meet with the success they so thoroughly deserve.

The speech being interpreted by Mr. Edulji Dosabhoy, an anthem was then sung by the school-children, who had assembled in the waiting-room, and the Governor having resumed his place, the train left amid hearty cheers.

ART POTTERY FOR THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

At the Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, there is now being exhibited the finest collection of articles ever turned out of the Works. The collection has been purchased by the Bombay committee to the forthcoming Glasgow Exhibition, of which the Hon. Mr. Forbes-Adam is the president, and Mr. J. L. Symons is the honorary secretary, and both of whom have taken a deep interest in the formation of the collection, and have incessantly watched its growth. It consists of 250 pieces, which have cost about Rs. 1,000, showing how very cheap the ware is, as most of the exhibits are very large in size. There are different shapes of vases, *surais*, gulabdans, plaques, and almost all the known Indian native shapes, which are the more to be prized, as there are new shapes which were not exhibited at the late Indian Colonial Exhibition. One new feature is a number of four-handled vases and the new tops lately designed for the principal vases, which are all crowned with little figures modelled expressly by the modellers at the Works, who therein find constant employment. Two *fac-similes* of the vases lately sent home for the Queen's acceptance are included in the collection as well as some excellent perforated work of quaint design. Some of the designs, especially those on the Queen's vases, are fine works of art, the style and subjects being adapted from the paintings on the walls of the Ajunta Caves. The shapes are all Oriental, anything European being strictly excluded, while a successful attempt has also been made to revive old Hindu art. Several Mahomedan artists have also been employed to carry out their own Mahomedan art. The plaques also are properly treated in the Ajunta Caves style. Two of them attract special attention—one representing Temptation Resisted in the person of Gotama Budha; and the other Temptation Triumphant in the representation of an old Persian King overcome with wine in the society of young women. Mr. Terry has been constantly collecting new shapes, and rewards any one who can forward a new shape to him with a present from his Pottery Works. The ware is composed of the commonest and simplest materials, the *ochres* and the clays used being such as can be obtained in the bazaar, while all the appliances used on the premises are of the most primitive kind. Nevertheless, all the ware is the result of artistic work, as preliminary designs, tracings, and stencilling are prohibited, and most of the work is done at once with the brush. These remarks apply also to the modellers. The collection is well worth an early visit, as the articles will have to be packed up and despatched home by the middle of next month.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, tobacco smoke, &c. "Floriline" is sold in neat glass bottles, and is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

A SUBALTERN'S NEW YEAR ANTICIPATIONS.

"At any rate," said our Senior Major a little snappishly, "you won't be mounted on parade in 1888."

"Very happy to sell you my charger, sir," said I, politely.

"I wouldn't ride the brute for the world," said he, "and though you mayn't ride him on parade any longer, you'll have to keep him up, you know."

Yes, of course, I know that perfectly well, yet I cannot but think it a little unkind of our Senior Major to remind me of it so pointedly. But he has never been the same to me since we went through a course of company training together last rains—or rather since he put me through a course of company training, for he is my Wing Commander, and I am, therefore, his Wing Subaltern, and sit at his feet, so to speak, and learn lessons of wisdom and minor tactics. Well, we had got into our third week of the course, when one company has to attack the other, and to defend a position, and such like manœuvres, and our Senior Major told me one afternoon to take up a position with my company next morning, and he would come out and attack me. He indicated in a general way a sort of hillock, or rising ground, about half a mile from camp as the position I was to occupy, and told me to do the best I could for myself.

"I am sure to see you, wherever you go," he added; "you can hardly hide that ugly horse of yours."

I must explain that my charger is a very big—and I am afraid I must add—gaunt Waler of nearly sixteen hands high, and that for some reason or other my respected Wing Commander has taken a great dislike to the animal. He himself rides an ancient nag that he calls Plantagenet—an Arab—and one of those perfectly broken chargers that constantly eludes the search of the senior officers of the army, who are always hunting them up in the advertisement columns of the *Pioneer*. I always think Plantaganet must be about the most thoroughly-broken charger in India, for in addition to what is generally understood by the term, one of his knees is broken, and his spirit also, so that he comes as near the ideal warranted-never-to-betray-any-emotion charger as possible. However, this is a digression. Agreeably to the orders I had received, I took my company out a little before daylight in the direction of the rising ground pointed out by the Senior Major. But while on my way there an idea struck me, and sending my syce with the big Waler, I told him to go to the top of the hillock, and show as much of himself and the horse as he possibly could. I also sent a havildar and a dozen men with him, and gave them orders to occupy the hillock, as though they were going to defend it. Having done this, I placed myself and the rest of the company in ambush by the roadside, about half way between camp and the hillock, and awaited the arrival of my Wing Commander and his men. It was a lovely position I had hit on. A patch of thick underwood skirted the road, and my men were completely hidden from view, while able clearly to see everything in front of them. We had not long to wait. I soon espied the Senior Major riding at the head of his men and with his eyes fixed on the hillock, where my big Waler was a very prominent object. As he came closer, I could hear him, holding forth to Plantaganet, as was his invariable custom, and addressing that noble steed as follows :—

"Whoa boy! Steady. What are you putting back your ears for? Did you never see the culverts of a bridge before? What fools horses are, and what a fool that young Sub of mine is to stick his ugly brute up there for everyone to see. Now on active service—steady, Plantaganet, steady, what the devil's the matter with the —"

Just as the Senior Major said this, I gave the signal to my men to fire, as he and his company were right in front of us, about ten yards off, and a rattling volley was poured into them. The effect was tremendous. Figuratively speaking, not a man was left alive. I much regret to state that the first casualty was the Senior Major himself. For even the well-trained and docile Plantaganet could not bear unmoved a volley at such close quarters, but wheeled sharply round to the right, depositing the Senior Major in the ditch to the left, and galloping off in the direction of home quicker than anyone had ever seen him go before. I ordered the "cease fire" at once, and came out of the ambuscade to render assistance to the fallen man, who was already being gently raised by the Subedar and Jemedar of the company.

"Don't attempt to move me, Subedar Saheb," he was saying, "until you see whether anything is broken."

But as, after a careful examination, the Subedar Saheb was able to report that no bones were broken, my respected Wing Commander rose slowly from the ground, and I ventured to say,

"Sorry you were pipped, sir, but you must own that the surprise was complete. Not a man of your party could have escaped."

But instead of being ... and complimentary worthy of Von Moltke, he flew into the most ... ordinary rage.

"What the deuce do you mean by surprise, sir?" he said. "I'll surprise you, I told you to hold a position, and said I would attack you. What the devil do you mean by attacking *me*, sir! I've a good mind to send you home under arrest."

"In Clery's minor tactics, sir,"—I began

"D—n Clery's minor tactics," said the Senior Major, interrupting me.

"Certainly, sir," said I, and of course the conversation ended.

Well, since then, he has never been quite the same to me, and when the order came out taking Subalterns' horses away from them, and making dismounted officers of them on parade, he chuckled audibly. He often reverts to the subject, and it was only two or three days ago that he made, with a sigh of satisfaction, the remark which opens this paper :

"At any rate you won't be mounted in 1888."

"It seems to me hard lines that I should have to trudge about on parade," I said; "when I joined the Staff, I understood that I should always be a Mounted Officer."

"Pooh, pooh!" resumed the Senior Major, "You've nothing to grumble at. When I joined the service, I always used to go on foot with my company. The regiment was commanded by old Snorter then. He was a very good old fellow, but very absent-minded, and sometimes, when drilling us, used to forget the words of command. I remember one morning on parade we were advancing in line, and we went on, and on, without getting the order to stop, until at last we came to a nullah, and went right in it, until the men were up to their knees, when old Snorter suddenly roared out 'halt,' and we pulled up. He apologized afterwards, and told us the word 'halt' had gone clean out of his head, and he couldn't for the life of him recall it. I marched into the water with my company, and spoilt a new pair of cloth trowsers. No khakee in those days, and discipline was discipline I can tell you. We should have gone on marching till now, if old Snorter had not luckily remembered the word halt."

"By Jove!" said I, struck with the idea of a regiment being condemned to march on through time, until an absent-minded C. O. remembered the proper word to stop it: 'Open Sesame' was a joke to old Snorter's dilemma.

"*Colonel* Snorter," said my Wing Commander with a marked emphasis on the Colonel, as if to check my too great familiarity, "was always considered a very good parade officer, except when the words of command went out of his head. You youngsters think that you are very smart and that the old fellows know nothing, and I think that making you trudge about on parade will take some of the conceit out of you. But I fancy you don't like being dismounted against your will."

"Well, sir," said I, politely, thinking of the sudden volley from my ambush, and its result "you've had some experience that way, and it isn't pleasant to be dismounted when you'd rather not."

"What do you mean, sir?" said he, looking as me suspiciously, but I maintained a most innocent expression on my face, and he went away.

Our Senior Major is really the most kind-hearted good-natured man in the world, and we get on admirably together. He thinks it is his duty to snub me to prevent my being too uppish, and I occasionally endeavour (with all respect) to pull his leg. But his reminder to me that in 1888 I shall not be mounted on parade has set me thinking as to some other matters that the New Year may have in store for me. Let me lay them before the indulgent reader.

In the first place we are going into a new Division, and I have been long enough in the service to know what that means. When a regiment changes its station, the new General has a very critical inspection, and makes it go through its paces, as it were. Then he says "You've got very good material, Colonel, but it wants working up. Your Corps stands in need of some steady drill." "Yes, sir," says the C.O., looking as happy as he can, and not liking to say that the General, he has just left, has expressed himself quite enthusiastically about the drill and discipline of the regiment. And so the regiment goes to steady drill for a year, and then the General inspects it again. "Ah," he says, "great improvement, Colonel, very marked improvement, indeed. Let me see, you have now been in my command for a year. Yes. Very marked improvement, indeed." To the outward eye, the Corps appears much the same as it did a year ago, but as the General says it has smartened up so much since it came under his influence, why, of course, it must be so. I would rather perish than follow for an instant the General Officer can never be wrong. Once admit such a heresy, and there is no saying what you will not come to next. No, there is no doubt of it. Some subtle influence, shed by the General, has smartened the Corps in a manner which, though not perceptible to ordinary vision, is perfectly clear to the General himself, which is all that is required. As I said before, I would rather perish than criticize, or seem to criticize, anything that those in authority may say or do, but there are many things I want to know, and when I ask our Adjutant, I do not find that he always responds. By enquiries of his might, for instance, be learned what I said :

"My new Sam Browne belt has cost me about forty rupees, I wish you would tell me whether I am to wear it in 1888."

"It is only to be worn on the line of march, and on field service," he said slowly and distinctly, so that there should be no mistake about it.

"So that I begin the New Year with a charger I am not to ride, and with a new sword-belt I am not to wear," I answered in a tone of wild remonstrance; "now I wish you would tell me why——"

"Now look here," said our Adjutant sternly, "you're always asking questions, and you want to know this and you want to know that. Now I'll give you one piece of good advice for the New Year, which is to hold your tongue and obey orders."

That is always the way. Why should I not ask questions? How am I to get to know about things if I don't? Last month my balance of pay was only seven rupees fourteen annas, and when I asked the Senior Major why Government did not increase Subalterns' pay, he said he thought for all the work they did they got a deuced sight too much as it was. Now my theory is, that when a man is young, and can enjoy *life*, *then* is the time to give him high pay, and that it ought gradually to decrease with each step in rank, so that when one was old and worn out, and had no use for money, one would be receiving just what a Subaltern gets now. Suppose I got two thousand rupees a month now, how perfectly happy I should be. What a lot of horses I would keep. How I would travel, and how thoroughly I would enjoy life. Do those senior officers of the civil and military services, who draw Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 per mensem, lead a merry life and enjoy themselves as they ought to? No, certainly, they do not. Well, then, it seems clear that the present system is hopelessly wrong, and that the good pay ought to be given to those who will do justice to it. But I fear this very desirable reform will not come about in 1888.

SUB.

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEER CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURI, Dec. 30.

THE annual camp of exercise is now being held at this pretty little station. The camp opened on Tuesday, and by the evening nearly all the men had come in. The men's tents are pitched in the station compound, and the officers' tents on the *maidan* outside. The parade ground is the cricket ground close by. The view from the camp is extremely pretty, and the hills about look very grand. It is to be hoped that some first-rate photographer will visit the place, as the scenery is quite as worth taking as the views at Khandalla, &c.

The number of officers and men in camp is 420 all told. All are busy over parades and drills, so as to make a good show on the inspection day, (Tuesday, 3rd January). Parades are held at 7-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. and officers have sword exercise at noon and various company drills are gone through during the day. The company drill competition will take place on Monday. This evening (Friday) there is a ball. Last night there was a camp fire, and many good songs were sung. On Wednesday there was a Christy Minstrel entertainment, which was a great success. On Monday there is to be another performance, and on Tuesday, after the Inspection, a dance will be given by the officers. On Sunday there is to be a church parade at 6 p.m., and as the church is too small to hold all the people, service will be held in the camp. The band plays some excellent music under the direction of Bandmaster Clyne. The men's mess-room and the canteen are in the carriage-shed. The station looks very gay and lively, and all the residents seem to have their houses full of visitors. The hotel and dak bungalow are filled with visitors, and some of the district officials are also in camp.

This station seems to be coming into greater favor with people, as it richly deserves to do.

The following are the officers in camp :—

Major Swan, in Command
Major Riddell
Capt. Shipp, Ag. Major
Capt. Middleton
" Thomson
" Nicholson
" Garratt
" King
" Newborn
" Hawkins
Lieut. Brooks
" Hartley
" Pennock
" Barnard
" Campion
" Sarjant
" Burne
" Hussey
" Hawes
Rev. T. Corfield, C. A., Hon. Chaplain.

The men are daily showing greater steadiness and precision in their movements on parade. All seem thoroughly to enjoy the outing. A little rain fell last night and this evening, but not enough to damage the camp. It looks rather threatening though this afternoon.

BACK BAY SWIMMING BATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In addition to the suggestions of "Pelagius" in recent issues of the *Gazette*, I would advise the proprietors of the Baths to lay out the small plot of ground attached to the building in a nice and attractive way. For instance, gravel it, or arrange the few plants neatly, also

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE NUDE.

MR. J. A. SYMONDS, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, on the subject of photographs from the nude, says :—

Those who have attentively studied a fine nude model, observing the gradations of colour, the play of light and shadow upon the surface of the flesh, attending to the intricate details of muscular and bony structure thus revealed, marking the thrill of life in pulse and respiration, and slight alterations of attitude, such students will perforce concede that no drawing, whether it be by the hand of Leonardo da Vinci or of Ingres, can bear comparison with the living miracle displayed before them. In so far as the drawing conscientiously portrays the model, it calls forth admiration by its exhibition of the draughtsman's skill; it instructs a learner by the revelation of his method. Yet it remains a poor and feeble shadow of the truth. Art, we say, is immeasurably below fact, so long as it attempts to rival the glow and richness of the living man by its mere shadow scheme of imitation.

In a second degree such drawings are inferior to really careful photographs from the nude. I have before me a reproduction of the celebrated study of two naked men, which Raphael sent as a specimen of his skill to Albert Durer, and also a photograph from a model in almost exactly the same position as one of Raphael's figures. The model in my photograph is somewhat coarse and vulgar. Yet no one, on comparing these two forms (the crayon study and the photograph), can fail, I think, to acknowledge the superiority of the most liberal transcript from nature. Gunning as was Raphael's craft, there is slovenly drawing in the hands and feet, exaggerated markings in the knee-joints, unmeaning salience of muscle on the back, and a too violent curve in the outline of the belly. The sun drew better than Raphael; and the photograph of this common model is more delightful to look at, because more adequate to the infinite subtlety of nature, than the masterpiece of the great draughtsman of Urbino. Every detail of the body there is right, and in right relation to the whole; every sinew explains itself without effort and without emphasis; and the ripple of light and shadow over the whole flesh surface exhibits vital energy in a way which no work of art has ever done.

It will, however, be objected that to contrast a chalk drawing with a photograph *from* nature is not fair. The former must always, to some extent, resemble a diagram, while the latter represents at least the fullness and completeness of life. I therefore pass on to a third degree of comparison; and for this purpose I will select companion reproductions by photography of Flandrin's famous study in the Luxembourg, and of a living model in the same attitude. (Flandrin's famous study in oil, it will be remembered, represents a young man seated on a rock above the sea, with a craggy line of coast in the far distance. His legs are gathered up to the belly, and clasped with both hands above the ankles; his head is bent upon the knees, so that nothing of the facial expression is visible.) Any unfairness in this comparison will certainly be to the injury of the model; for Flandrin's picture has all the advantage of the most consummate brushwork, and of the most careful attention to light and shade upon flesh surfaces. It is in fact an elaborate oil painting of high technical excellence and elevated style. My photograph from the model is a comparatively poor one; the subject has not been selected with care, and the print is flat. Yet I learn from it innumerable niceties which Flandrin has not worked out—something about the spring and tendons in the wrist and forearm where the hand is clasped; something about the wrinkles in the belly caused by the forward bending of the back; something about the prolongation of the muscles of the pleura due to the stretching of the arms in that position. The model, moreover, is more interesting, more rich in suggestions of vital energy and movement. From the point of view of uncompromising realism, there can be no doubt which is the more satisfactory performance. The photograph of the model is second, the photograph of the picture is third, in its remove from nature, from reality, from truth. If the aim of art be to render a literal image of the object, then the camera in this competition bears away the

[illegible]oss there is equally no doubt that Flan[illegible] is a painted poem, while the photograph [illegible] model is only what one may see any[illegible]e gets a well-made youth to strip and

[illegible]es Flandrin's picture its value as an [illegible]s a painted poem? It tells no story; [illegible]ntention; the painter clearly meant [illegible]fect a transcript from the nude, as [illegible]ecute of nature, as he could make [illegible] that, although he may not have [illegible]hough he did not seek to express [illegible]his picture is penetrated with [illegible] passing through the artist's [illegible]mere model has been trans[illegible]ost something of the vivacity [illegible]ature, it has acquired perma[illegible]elevation. It has become "a [illegible] joy for ever," in a sense in [illegible]however far more attractive, [illegible]ultiformly charming can be

[illegible]ST AGAINST THE [illegible]
[illegible]OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

[illegible]d introduced in the New South Wales Legis[illegible] by Sir Henry Parkes, for changing the name [illegible] South Wales to "Australia," has been se[illegible]considered by the Governments of Victoria, [illegible]Australia and Queensland; Mr. Gillies has been [illegible]mmunication with the Premiers of the neigh[illegible]g colonies on the subject, and the following pro[illegible]ms been forwarded to Sir Henry Parkes on be[illegible]f South Australia, Queensland and Victoria:— [illegible]e Governments of Queensland, South Australia and [illegible]oria have observed from the public press that it [illegible]roposed to change the name of New South Wales [illegible] that of "Australia." Although they have not re[illegible]ved any communication from the Government of [illegible]w South Wales upon the subject, they feel it due to [illegible]at colony to notify, before it is formally committed [illegible] the proposal, the strong public feeling of their res[illegible]ective colonies on the question.

The Governments associated in this memorandum fully recognise the right of New South Wales to adopt any designation which may be available without infringing existing rights. But the name proposed to be taken is the name of the entire continent, and as such, it is the common property of all the continental colonies, and the Governments of those colonies now beg to remind those of New South Wales in the most friendly spirit that the appropriation of the name of Australia by any individual colony is a measure to which the others cannot consent. 1. The name is one which belongs to all Australia and all Australians. 2. Whether the idea be to abandon the name of Australia as that of the continent or to continue it as such, and to have two Australias, one within the other, either change would lead to very great confusion. If the former, a new name would be required to designate the continent, the name of which would be changed practically for the third time in a hundred years. If the latter regrettable complications must ensue from the existence of two Australias. In postal and telegraph business, in commerce and in law, in social as well as public affairs, in connection with statistics and public documents, innumerable complications, and even losses, may be easily foreseen. 3. The possession of one common name by these colonies is certainly a very real bond of union. To interfere with that name runs counter to the federal spirit which all the colonies profess to cherish, and tends directly against a cordial and friendly feeling between them. There are his[illegible]torical considerations which all point to the same conclusion. The name "Australia" has never been applied either in legal documents or by popular usage to New South Wales. At the time when New South Wales was first colonised the continent was known and is referred to in Orders in Council and Imperial statutes as New Holland. New South Wales never possessed any jurisdiction over any part of the continent, by whatever name known, beyond the 141st meridian of longitude.

The name "Australia" has uniformly been applied in legal documents and by popular usage to the whole of the continent, and the name "Australian" to the different colonies that occupy it. A prospect of losing their national and historical name cannot be treated merely as a matter of sentiment by the colonies interested.

To conclude, it is observed from the newspaper reports that it was assumed by the Government of New South Wales that the other colonies would not object. As, however, it is now officially announced to New South Wales that the sister colonies do seriously and strongly deprecate the proposal, it is hoped that New South Wales will, in deference to their sentiments, frankly and promptly abandon all attempt to interfere with the name of Australia.

For and on behalf of the Governments of Queensland, South Australia and Victoria.

MILITARY NEWS.

MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1888, being the day selected for the anniversary of the Proclamation of the assumption of the title of Empress of India, by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the troops in garrison will parade in Review Order on the general Parade Ground, and will be formed up, at 7-15 a.m., in line facing west at Open Order. The following troops will take part in the parade:—The Bombay Light Horse, the 2nd East Yorkshire Regt, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, the Bombay Volunteers, the 4th Bombay Rifles and the 21st Bombay Infantry. The Royal Artillery will fire an Imperial Salute of 21 guns, at Colabs, at 7-15 a.m.

COLONEL BEVILLE, of the 21st B. N. I., in the absence of the Brigadier-General Commanding the District, who proceeds to Egatpuri for the inspection of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, will command and inspect the troops during the parade.

THE Rev. Horace Waller, formerly associated with Dr. Livingstone in African travel, is responsible for some startling statements regarding the trade in intoxicating liquor in Africa. This liquor, he says, is now chiefly exported to Africa from Bremen and Hatburg, but it is largely carried in English ships. It is a poisonous distillation from the potato, the cost of which does not exceed two and four-pence a dozen bottles. The chemists agree, Mr. Waller says, that there is more poisonous fusel oil in it than in any other known spirit. The natives have christened this spirit with the appropriate name of "Death."

THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE Melbourne *Age* gives the following account of the great race which took place on the Nepean Course, New South Wales, between Hanlan and Beach, for the Sculling Championship of the World:—

THE NEPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP COURSE.

"The Nepean is the finest course I have ever seen," says William Beach; and "Edward Hanlan, who has rowed on almost every stretch of water in America and England, declares the Nepean course to be "the finest and fairest in the world." Situated about 35 miles from Sydney, and within 12 miles of Penrith, a little township on the Blue Mountain railway line, the Nepean River and its surrounding scenery form one of the most picturesque spots in New South Wales. The River is tideless, or nearly so, and as a rule its waters are still and calm, resembling almost a landlocked lake. The stream is hemmed in by lofty cliffs between 200 and 300 feet high in some places, and from some of which a view of the whole course can be obtained. It is only when a strong north-easterly wind blows between the hills that the waters of the Nepean are ruffled, and the task of propelling a wager boat on its surface is then made rather difficult. In a race upon the lumpy waters of the Nepean the oarsman possessing the best staying powers would stand the best chance of success; but for nine days out of ten the river is placid, and, as already stated, is in every way suited for a championship race. The exact length of the course is 3¼ miles, and for 2¼ miles it is perfectly straight. At the starting point the river is about 200 yards wide, but towards the finish it is nearly 350 yards wide. Near a little streamlet, called Glenbrook, that flows into the Nepean, and on the opposite side, two logs boulders are to be seen close to the water's edge, and a few yards from these boulders a wooden post has been driven into the ground. This is the starting point for a championship race. A straight run for a little over a quarter of a mile and the only bend, a slight one, is reached. Once round this bend, and an uninterrupted view of the whole of the remainder of the course can be obtained. All along the banks the vegetation is most luxuriant, and creepers, ferns and grass trees flourish in wild profusion. Here and there on each bank are charming residences, all commanding a grand view of the broad stream. The quarter mile, half mile, mile and other distance throughout are marked by posts, and the finishing point is fixed about 60 yards above the massive railway bridge, which crosses the stream a short distance from Penrith. It is remarkable that, being so admirably adapted for a championship course, the Nepean River was not resorted to until Hanlan picked it out as the testing place for his first race in Australia, which was against Elias Laycock. For thus bringing the place into notice Hanlan has gained the goodwill of the residents of the district, and he is highly popular amongst them. From several points near the finish of the course a clear and uninterrupted view of nearly the whole of a race can be seen, the only hidden part being that near the start, where the bend alluded to shuts out of sight the competitors in their first few strokes.

THE RACE.

The rain now came down in earnest, and must have almost drenched Hanlan's party, but there was not much longer to wait. By half-past 3 Beach was seen getting into his boat, and before he could get up to the steamer Hanlan was afloat. As Hanlan paddled to the steamer it was seen that the R. A. Watson had been his choice of crafts, and she carried him splendidly. As he came up he was greeted with three cheers, which he acknowledged by raising his cap. Beach came up and received a burst of cheering, and his boat was seen to be the Clasper craft, Tom-Muir. The champion looked very fine drawn about the face, and his eyes were not very bright; but his skin was as clear as possible, and as he pulled off his jersey his shoulders, back and arms showed his grand muscular development. Hanlan also pulled off the jersey he wore, and he, too, was seen to be very fit and strong looking, almost as big in body as the champion, while his face was quite ruddy. Lord Carrington and the party who had gone ashore came on board, while the men were getting ready, and as Mr. Geo. Hill, the umpire, moved to the front of the steamer, Beach and Hanlan rowed slowly down the stream to the boulders before mentioned, and close to Glenbrook Creek.

Hanlan won the toss for choice of stations, through Mr. Watson, and he chose the eastern side, though there was nothing in it. For a few moments there was not a sound on the steamer to indicate that a great struggle was about to be commenced. The excitement, though hushed, was intense. Separated by about 20 yards of the stream, the two men watched each other warily for a few seconds, and then, by mutual consent, they struck the water at almost the same instant, Hanlan having, if anything, the best of it. At the moment the cry went up, "they are off," and the time registered was thirty-seven minutes past 3.

The pace was terrific from the first stroke, and the first minute Hanlan pulled 40 strokes and Beach 39. Not more than 20 strokes had been rowed before Hanlan showed slightly in front, and it was at once clear that the struggle, at any rate for a distance, was going to be a severe one. Both were [illegible] quickly sent them fully 20 yards ahead of the steamer. For a quarter of a mile Hanlan kept a lead of about half a length, and the rate of stroke was kept up. The next quarter of a mile showed very little change. The stroke was kept up at the high rate, and no fault could possibly be found with the rowing. Hanlan sped, along with all his accustomed skill and beautiful style, and Beach, looking much bigger on his high seat, was rowing with all the activity and grace of a 10 st man.

His form, however, was most marked, and the third quarter of a mile saw him rowing in a style that had only to be seen to fully demonstrate how he won and held the championship. Surprised, no doubt, at the severity of the struggle, as he anticipated that he would lead from the start, he realised that his utmost efforts would be required to win, and he resolved to get a lead at all hazards. The burst that succeeded this resolve was probably the grandest piece of rowing that has ever been seen, and upon it rested the fate of the championship. Quickening up to 40 strokes a minute, and driving his sculls through the water with Herculean power, he fairly lifted his boat along the surface of the water.

Hanlan had not fallen off in the slightest, but he could not cope with this grand effort of Beach. It was marvellous. It did not last much more than a minute, but in that time Beach's boat had travelled a full length and a half faster than Hanlan's, and gave the champion a lead of about that distance. The manœuvre had succeeded. The lead was won and maintained. Beach slowed down gradually to 37, 35, and then to 33, and about this time Hanlan had got down to about 35.

Owing to the scullers having got the lead of the steamer the exact time at the various distances could not be taken by Mr. Deeble, who acted as timekeeper, but the mile mark near Cowee's Creek was passed in from 5 min. 52 sec. to 6 min. 55 sec. from the start. The next half mile did not alter the position of the men, except that Beach increased his lead to 2 lengths. The steering then was a little faulty. Beach went over towards the western bank, and Hanlan followed. Shortly afterwards the leader crossed over to the eastern side, Hanlan still following him. Beach was now in Hanlan's course, and led by 3 to 4 lengths. Hanlan had been rowing slightly the faster stroke, but they were now settled down to an even stroke of 32. Beach was kept at his best, striving to maintain his lead, and Hanlan, although behind, never lost in form or power, and struggled on with the greatest gameness. The pace was kept up, and it was evident that Hanlan's opinion that the race would be done under 20 minutes was likely to be correct. The steamer did not gain on the men, and being urged on by the crowds on the banks, both scullers were doing their utmost. It looked a certainty for Beach, but it was evident that he would have to keep going the whole way, for his opponent was close upon him, and rowing as groundly as at the start.

When the men got within the last mile the shouting was tremendous. There could not have been less than 10,000 people along the banks, and the cheering was deafening. The rain still poured down, but it had no effect upon the enthusiasm of the crowds of people. Nearer and nearer the men got to the winning post and Hanlan still struggled on, determined to row till the last stroke, and if possible to overhaul the champion, who was rowing his very best to keep ahead. During the last half a mile Hanlan did make up a little, until there was not more than a boat's length between them. There had been little change in the rate of stroke of either of the men during the last two miles, the average of each being from 28 to 30, Beach keeping steadily going at the former rate.

The last 200 yards of the race was a sight to be remembered. From thousands of throats went up the cry, "Bravo, Beach." "Well done Bill, old Fellow," and there were a good many to show their appreciation of the gallant struggle that the Canadian's great caraman had made to regain the championship. The question was what would be time of this grand race?

Mr Andrew Town, the judge, stood on the little jetty below Squire's Hotel, but Beach, to make sure, went on some yards further, Hanlan right in his wake, and not more than 10 feet separated the two men. "Nineteen minutes fifty-five and three-quarter seconds" is the time called out by Mr. Deeble, and another burst of cheering went forth at this grand performance. Both men were completely rowed out, and looked thoroughly exhausted, Beach especially, but within a couple of minutes the men backed to each other and warmly shook hands. The two greatest scullers that have ever lived thus finished the grandest race that has ever taken place.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

THE following telegram has been received at Rome from Massowah:"An envoy of the Sheikh Saleh Amet, chief of the Baka tribe, has arrived here from the south coast, on board the Italian gunboat Cariddi to lodge complaints against the Mader tribe, and to ask the intervention of the Italian authorities in order to pacify them. The Abyssinians continue to scour the country with the greatest activity in order to become acquainted with the movements of the Italians. The Dervishes are concentrating at Gallabat. The Hadendowa tribe, who attempted to take Kassala, were completely driven back by the Barakas, who are now in possession of the town. The Negus is greatly preoccupied with his three enemies, Italy, King Menelek of Shoa, and the Dervishes, and is undecided against which to first take measures. The Abyssinian chief, Darests, has ordered the Achera, a tribe inhabiting Allet, to transfer their cattle to Saberguma and to remove their families to Ghinda."

VISITORS TO POONA will find every House and Table Requirement at the Poona Establishment of PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

GRIFFIN'S VIEW OF INDIA.

"BROTHERHOOD" is the title of a clever and well written story by Mr. David McLaren Morrison, who has on two former occasions been a candidate for fame with the novels "An Artful Widow" and "Rough but True." His present effort has a local interest, inasmuch as a good deal of the story relates to India. A principal character is Percy Beauchamp, who has been ordered with his regiment in India. In his very first letter home he gives at considerable length his impressions of things in general in India. Here are some samples.

Replying to the question what is India like, he writes:—

"A country made in a hurry and never properly finished. Too much vegetation in some places; too little in others. Too hilly in certain directions, and too flat elsewhere—every thing in extremes, and thereby resembling the fancies of spoilt children, and the desires of ill-regulated minds.

"Climate.—Too hot, too damp, and too cold.

"Natives.—A most interesting study in all shades, from pea-green to ebony, and one on which the more time you spend the less you understand. Passive resistance to all innovations is their peculiar strength; they receive impressions as easily, and lose them as quickly as water.

"Manners.—The way in which—from the lowest to the highest—the natives discharge the office of recognition of acquaintance and show outward respect to their superiors, is simply perfect in grace and makes one blush at the graceful way our fellow-countrymen discharge the same duties. We, on meeting acquaintances, if they are of the fair sex, instinctively transfer our hats from our heads into an invisible bucket at one side, and ladle out some imaginary water in the lady's honour. If it is a man, we greet him with an unmeaning nod of the head or a twitch of a cane. The native, on the other hand, by a graceful bending of the head, and a simple wave of his hand, conveys the impression that he respects you, and, at the same time, reflects distinction on himself.

"Anglo Indians.—The men eat too much, read too little, and seldom possess any resource within themselves or power of giving pleasure to others, excepting being able to talk 'shop,' play billiards, ride races, dance and retail scandal. On my first arrival, it struck me that a very large proportion of the men I met had come out to India in order to qualify themselves for situations as second-class grooms at home. Their talk was incessantly of horses and the stables. I was not surprised to find that very few of them had ever ridden at home, and, therefore, their acquaintance with horses had all the charm of novelty for them.

"Anglo-Indian ladies are, of course, charming; but, as a rule, they come straight from the school-room to this country, and, never having had any real home life, they are much like roses without perfume and flowers without foliage. They take much trouble and undergo many sacrifices in order to clothe their bodies fashionably, so as to disguise the nakedness of their minds, but as their skirts come from Paris and their bodies have to be made here, the sad result too often is a misfit.

"Hospitality is profuse, but it takes the form of turning your house into an hotel or a restaurant, without sending in bills to your guests. *Entertaining guests* —without which hospitality is simply a form of outdoor relief—is an art almost unknown in India, but, where met with, charms everyone by its subtle beauty and novelty. The examples are few, however, and seldom copied; from inability, I presume.

"Conversation, as a rule, is as poor as skimmed milk adulterated with water, and as flavourless as ice, but not as refreshing. In some cases, however, it becomes redolent with scandal, and 'in every breath a reputation dies.' If you cannot sing like a nightingale, sting like a wasp, is too often adopted as a maxim by which to secure attention.

"Abstemiousness certainly characterises the Anglo-Indian of to-day, whatever he may have been in years gone by; he now drinks much less than the average man of the same class at home. Of course, there are instances where drinking to excess, but I am sure the percentage is much lower than it is in England.

"Literature.—The *Home News*, *Overland Mail*, *Illustrated London News*, and *Graphic* along with the local papers, form the intellectual diet on which the brains of Anglo-Indians mature and are nourished. In illness, Ouida and Rhoda Broughton come to the relief of the sufferers; but the majority of houses contain no books whatever, except those actually required by its head in his profession or business, and of course the everlasting portrait album. I believe in Calcutta there are one or two men who possess the nucleus of a library, but they are looked upon as generous philanthropists, who expend money in providing food for white ants; the fact that at the same time they harvest food for their own minds is quite lost sight of. 'White ants' is the invariable excuse for the absence of books. Men sometimes borrow some of mine, but only in a mediæval way, for a book in the hands of most men, I always note, proves a most effective soporific. I wonder the chemists do not send out books in place of sleeping-draughts.

"Art is almost unknown. Very few houses contain any pictures at all, some dismal attempts being made to place oases on the bare walls by means of meritricious fans and aniline dyed draperies, on the strength of [illegible] lade of the house is congratulated on [illegible] lately saved several orders, which shows there exists a love of art somewhere, if you could only get at it. He told me, however, that he has found it necessary to charge for his pictures by the square inch, that being the only means of arriving at an estimate of the value of his work that his patrons understood. He also showed me a letter from a distinguished member of the Civil Service, acknowledging a painting he had ordered of the snowy range; the letter covered four sides of a sheet of paper, and its whole gist was that the frame was not as handsome as the patron had expected. It had also become a little damaged in transit, and the writer asked what reduction would the artist make on this account on the agreed price. Not a single word in the whole letter about the picture. If the artist's talent survives this style of patronage, he must be a genius, and we shall hear of him later on.

"Music is sometimes talked about, seldom understood, and still less often heard. As a medium of flirtation, it is occasionally adopted, and it is a fitting prelude to, and in exquisite harmony with, Indian marriages which are generally out of tune.

"Public opinion is entirely lost in private opinion, there is no room for it, for every man thinks more of his individual importance than of the public good, with the pleasing result of sublime satisfaction to himself.

"Titles. Until I came to India I always thought that America was the country where hereditary dignities were most valued, but my experience of this country has taught me that there is no license granted in India, to noblemen which, if attempted in America, would result in lynch law. I have heard a titled sprig of an ancient tree so far presume on his only claim on society, viz., the buried roots of his family, as to address ladies in a way that I scarcely think would be tolerated by the golden-haired nymphs at the 'Blue Posts,' and the husbands appeared to consider their wives honoured by the acquaintance while the poor creatures themselves were oblivious of insult.

"Wealth.—There is a most mistaken idea of the wealth Europeans attain in this country; as far as I see, their state is one of gilded poverty. On the other hand, I do not believe there is another so densely populated country as this, where there are fewer paupers. Native wants are so few, and the pay they receive if employed as servants or in factories and mills, so far exceeds the cost of living that they are really in a state of affluence. It is only when famine comes that they ever approach poverty, and even then they generally possess jewelery which, if they would part with it, would provide ample means for their subsistence, but they prefer rather to beg than to sell it.

"Illness.—It needs this magnet to draw to the surface all the dormant goddess that exists in the Anglo-Indians' breaste. I have heard of striking instances of goodness shown to almost utter strangers by both men and women, which go far to prove that there is a depth of sympathetic kindness in the Anglo-Indian which would command respect and admiration in any part of the civilized world."

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mr J D Brevo, London	Mr W Knoeche, Genoa
* Miss May Mc[illegible], Australia	Mr T Lindsley, England
* Mr R Barter, Australia.	Col Macnaughton, Poona
* Mr and Mr Bradley	Mr A Portesos, OS
Mr and Mr Greathead, Poona	Dr and Mrs Banks, Surat
Mr Leeckie	Mr Anderson Clarke, Bombay
* Mr H Clements	Mr W Foster, Bombay
* Mr G W Jays	Mr J Mitchell, England
* Mr R H Wilson	Mr W T Grant England
* Mr H R Knowlys, Bengal	Mr M Schwer, Bombay
Mr W Turbull	Mr G Hardeck do
* Col and Mrs Thompson	Lieut Eustace do
* Mr T Summers	Mr C St Boggs do
* Brigade Surgn J Richailson, England	Mr D Rae do
* Mr A fmetable do.	Mr A Conley do
* Mr W B Jackson, London	Mr J Aspinwall do
* Surg Gimlette, London	Captain Griffiths
Lieut Ewart (Seaforth Highlanders), Bareilly	Mr T Bland, Bombay
* Col Havelock, Kamptee	Mr W Fernie, do.
* Mr Kirkee	Mrs Manduitt, Kamptee
Mr J H Tuck, England	Mr and Mrs M Wadia, Bombay
Mr Gleadow, Surat	Mrs Thompson, Berar
Mr C Logan, CS, Ratnagiri	Mr E Bachrsoli, Bombay
Lieut C Schofield, D G Khan	Mr R G Webb do.
Mr and Mrs Chaloner	Mr W Bates, England
Mr J Holroyd MIME, Ettawah	Mrs C Nesswell, Bombay
Mr A Thomson, Agra	Mr R T Caggan, Bombay
Lieut King, the Royal Irish Regt.	Mr J M Heign do
Mr and Mrs L A Montclar, Jalgaon	Major and Mrs King, England
	Mr J Friedmann, Bombay
	Mr W Bichler do
	Mr J Waughan 2-RSF
	* Rev. J Gomperts

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

THE statements about the Cossacks who have gone to Abyssinia under Ashinoff to fight against the Italians are said to be much exaggerated: They number only twenty-five men. Nobody here looks upon Astinoff's expedition seriously. The Abyssinians, it is said, are partly armed with rifles which have been supplied from French manufactories.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

MR. JAMES MAWDSLEY (secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Cotton Spinners) has issued his quarterly report in which he makes the following observations:—

"The spinning department of the cotton trade has, with the exception of one or two brief periods, been in an unsatisfactory position for over ten years. For a considerable portion of that time, manufacturing or weaving has been little, if any, better, but during the last three years the latter class of employers have been doing well. There are, of course, exceptions to this, and we shall probably have pointed out to us firms that have lost money, but taking things round the makers of cloth have latterly been in clover. This has been accompanied by the usual results. There appears to be no end of money in the country, and if a rade can only show good profits for a short time the money rushes into it like a flood. This has been the case with weaving; right and left new looms have been put down, and the work is still going on. There is no necessity here to speculate as to what will be he result to loom-owner; we have only to do with the question so far as it affects the consumption of yarn. The looms put down are just now getting on the swing, and are beginning to affect prices. In a short time it is almost certain yarn producers will be able to command satisfactory rates. The margin is now considerably better than it was last winter, but it is not what it ought to be. There are, however, not some thousands of looms to start, and after the farm of the year we may reasonably expect that their enormous consumption of yarn will tell. We have gone over the foregoing facts, not for the mere pleasure of stating them, but with the view of pointing a moral. We question if ever before a trade has had such a long run of depression as ours in which the wage rate has been so well maintained. This has, however, been done as an enormous cost. During the eight years ending December last, we have spent more than £600,000 in maintaining wages. This is simply out-of-work pay but in spite of its largeness it has been rendered necessary by the grasping policy of employers. Assuming that only 5 per cent. of our members' wages has been saved during that period, it represents a gain of £850,000, or, deducting the cost of the disputes, a net profit to our members of about £700,000. In the future we should, however, like to avoid the troubles which such a sum as we have spent on disputes represents. These troubles were caused by the insensate folly of capitalists, who would run up machinery in excess of all reasonable demands. We are fully aware—no one better—that unless there is a constant increase in the number of mules, we shall always be burdened with a large amount of surplus labour. With two learners to each man—which is a greater number than any other trade possesses—this cannot fail to be so, but in spite of this drawback, we can by efficient organization keep up our rate of wages, providing the margin between cotton and yarn can be kept above the losing point. Our best efforts should consequently be directed to our doing this, as it is as much to our employers' interest as to our own. Even if it were a question of finding work for our surplus labour, with reduced wages on the one hand, or maintaining our wages on the other without the extension, we should, we believe, choose the latter, but this is not the case. What we want is a steady increase in machinery, such as will meet the demands of the trade at fair rates. What has been done in recent years is to build a large number of new mills in a short time, and then, when the profit is all taken out of the trade, to stop it. Given a large number of years, this system does not increase the number of spindles more rapidly than would be the case by just following the demand. What it does is to create fluctuations. For three or four years we have good trade, followed by many years of depression. On all grounds we therefore consider that if in the near future our trade finds itself in smooth water, our members should, as far as practicable, set their faces against such a mania for mill building as set in 13 years since, and again in a lesser degree six years ago. If the Limited Liability Act is amended next Session of Parliament, as it is expected it will be, it will do much to help us in this matter. We can, however, assist by helping to convince the public of the folly of such a course, and, in spite of the scores of thousands of pounds which investors in mill shares have lost in recent years, we are certain that such help will be required."

THE CIVIL EMPLOYMENT OF OFFICERS.

THE Secretary for War has communicated to the army the terms of a Treasury minute just drawn up which regulates the employment of naval or military officers who are on half or retired pay in any public department or under a colonial or foreign Government. The minute, which is framed under the Superannuation Amendment Act of this year, deals chiefly with the financial aspect of the subject. It is laid down in very precise terms that consent for employment of the kind described must in all cases be obtained from the Admiralty or War Department, and that any officer failing to obtain such consent shall be liable to have his non-effective pay suspended or reduced, and if he has commuted such pay or retired with a gratuity, he shall be liable to refund the amount of commutation money or gratuity. Officers who have been permitted to accept employment of profit in any department (except her Majesty's household) [illegible] be subjected to an abatement of their civil [illegible] [illegible] consolidated fund or other source of payment, or commuted, or represented by a gratuity with the new civil income, shall exceed 1000 a year, the abatement being not less than 10 per cent. of the civil income; provided that no abatement shall be made which exceeds the amount of an officer's non-effective pay, or reduces his total income to less than 400 a year. No officer is to accept any civil employment in a public department except on condition that no pension shall be granted in respect of it which, when added to his non-effective pay, shall exceed two-thirds of the emoluments of the employment, or a total of 1,000 a year, whichever may be the greater. If, however, an officer's civil employment has been declared under statutory powers to be a professional office, he may (subject to the above limitation as to pension) elect on his retirement either to retain his non-effective pay, together with a pension calculated on his actual service in the professional office, or to relinquish the non-effective pay, and receive the pension, together with the addition of years granted by the tables under section 4 of the Superannuation Act, 1859. In regard to the employment of officers on Colonial Governments (exclusive of India), it is directed that any officers on the Active List who now hold or shall hereafter hold such positions not remunerated out of imperial funds, shall draw no pay, effective or non-effective, from imperial funds; but if the nature of the employment appears to the Admiralty or War Department to be of a kind to afford practical experience likely to be afterwards of public advantage in the event of return to imperial service, the services of such officers under the Colonial Government may count towards promotion and retirement. No officer on the Active List is to take employment under a Colonial Government for a longer term than five years, not to be renewed. To officers who have accepted any employment before the passing of the Superannuation Act, 1887, the new rules are not to apply without their consent; and in the event of their not consenting the law and regulations applying to them before such passing shall continue to apply in regard to the particular employment.

THE BURMA HONOURS.

A NOTICEABLE feature of the Burma Honours *Gazette*, when compared with the despatch published in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 2, is, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says, the absence of any recognition of the services of the Principal Medical and the Principal Commissariat Officers. In the Commander-in-Chief's despatch he wrote that "on the Principal Commissariat Officer, and on the able officers under him, have fallen the most arduous duties of the campaign," and he trusted that "the reward meted out to the Principal Commissariat Officer might be commensurate with his services." Yet neither this officer nor any of the Bombay or Bengal Commissariat officers who served under him have been in any way recompensed; nor has the Principal Medical Officer, who has had very great administrative difficulties to contend with. The death of Surgeon Adams, who was gazetted to a Companionship Order for his services with the 6th Brigade, has already been announced.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.

IN a recent letter on the internal situation in Russia, the Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News*, dwelt particularly upon the wretched condition of the peasantry, and the pressing want of remedial measures in the constitution of the rural communes. Instead of any such desirable measures of relief, the liberties and privileges possessed by the Semstvos under the Act of Emancipation of Alexander II. are now to be limited and controlled by the Ministry, in virtue of an edict to be promulgated early next year. Assembly the Communes will still exercise all its legal rights of self-government, but under the new edict a Government inspector will be empowered to veto and annul any or every act of the Semstvo. To put the matter briefly, the self-government of the Communes enjoyed since 1861 is to be virtually suppressed by a stroke of the pen. This is the outcome of the long struggle of Count Tolstoi and Prince Veroutzoff Dashkoff, Minister of Domains, to drag the so-called free peasant back to the condition of his serf days. There is not a doubt that the new edict is chiefly aimed at the free education established by the Semstvos. In this freedom of education lies the head and front of the evil, to eradicate or limit which the Government have determined upon creating its inspectors. Count Tolstoi sees danger in the education of the Moujik, and the simplicity of the means adopted to limit the Russian evil of popular knowledge is worthy of the malevolent perversity of any of the Ministerial executors of Nicholas. Under this extraordinary measure the Minister cannot altogether abrogate the fundamental principles of the Emancipation Act, but it will reduce the Act to a legal nullity. With this object in view the Government Controller will take care that the education of the peasants is confined to mere ignorant priestly tuition. But the question remains, Will this measure succeed in the subversive object for which it is created? Not at all. For a time it will cramp the Semstvo, but eventually it will engender discontent among the peasants, with which the ill-advised Government will have to reckon. A Russian magistrate observed to me today that the condition of Russia will retrograde so long as the Empire is governed by the triumvirate of Pobedonostzeff, Tolstoi, and Voronitzoff-Dashkoff, who now exercise unlimited power in the internal affairs of the country, and whose supreme object is to undo all the good work of the second Alexander and so bring back the Russian people into the absolute subjection in which they were held by Nicholas. The Russian magistrate spoke truly.

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The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurance) CAPITAL ...	Mk 60,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMANFIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL ...	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 2,000,000
The JAVA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Mk 6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents